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APN COMMENTATOR VIEWS CEMA STEPS TO AVERT ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD0514?5 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by APN political observer V. Begishev under the rubric "Socialist Integration in Action": "The CEMA Countries' Energy Resources"]

[Text] A certain tension in the fuel and energy balance which has arisen in recent years in a number of European CEMA countries is no secret but that does not provide grounds for talking about the development of some kind of "crisis" situation. Energy is undoubtedly becoming more expensive, and this has to a significant extent given rise to recent measures to regulate retail prices--measures adopted in most countries in the region. But there is every reason to suppose that it is a question of temporary steps and that in the not too distant future the problem will be resolved in a fundamental way.

Let us note first of all that the story about the increasing scarcity of energy sources in the socialist world--a story which has recently been propagandized zealously in the West (particularly in CIA reports, and then seized on by the mass information organs)--is refuted by the facts. Not only is the extraction of energy raw materials growing (for instance, in our country in the first 6 months of this year 3 percent more oil and gas condensate and 9 percent more natural gas were extracted than in the same period last year), but the geological base of the fuel extracting industry is also expanding. Thus in the European CEMA countries in 1966-1975 alone 147 oil and gas deposits were discovered--not major deposits, but creating a notable reserve in total. In the Soviet Union 44 such deposits were discovered last year alone. And this is despite the fact that certain promising territories and sea areas (Western Siberia, for instance, or the northern and eastern sea shelves) have still been studied only slightly. Also to the credit of the geologists are such comparatively new "gifts" as the coal basins of Lublin (40 billion tons) in Poland, Slana in Czechoslovakia, Tatabanya in Hungary and many others.

However, we cannot, of course, count on this "moneybox" being perpetually replenished. Moreover the extraction of traditional energy resources is becoming increasingly expensive. How can the problem be resolved?

The first solution lies in the broad development of nuclear energy. Combined with a number of other scientifically substantiated directions, it forms the essence of the long-term targeted program for cooperation between the CEMA countries in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials approved at last year's 32d CEMA session.

Its elaboration was dictated by two main factors: The need to insure for the future a reliable energy base for the developing socialist economy and the desire to overcome the negative consequences of the unfavorable circumstances which have arisen on the world fuel and raw materials market. This last point is particularly important for the European CEMA countries, whose own reserves of fuel and raw materials are limited.

The program provides for building nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts in the European CEMA countries, and also in Cuba. And two more such stations with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each will be constructed in the USSR especially to supply energy to the fraternal countries.

The fulfillment of this section of the long-term targeted cooperation problem will be insured by means of large-scale, multifaceted cooperation in the production of equipment. An appropriate agreement, which will make it possible ultimately to increase by more than one-third the present electricity potential of the European CEMA countries and Cuba, was signed in Moscow in late June.

Another important direction in the program is that of increasing extraction and improving utilization of solid fuel. This is a major reserve for the European socialist countries, and they are making increasing efforts to exploit it to the full. Thus at the last CEMA session Willi Stoph, head of the GDR delegation and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, reported the GDR Government's intention of allocating significant resources for the wider use of brown coal. The economical expenditure of fuel must be promoted by measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of equipment at the most widespread power stations--thermal power stations, particularly by increasing the capacity of power units. In the USSR, for instance, units of 800-1200 kilowatts each will be installed.

At the same time it is proposed to restrict the use of oil as fuel. Oil and gas must be more comprehensively processed. This is being done, in particular, in the interests of more fully satisfying the socialist community countries' requirements for motor fuel.

The program also gives new impetus to the further development of joint electricity systems for the fraternal states. In the long term this will make it possible to create the world's most powerful energy system, stretching from the shores of the Pacific to central Europe.

The implementation of these plans will mean a major new step forward in the cause of creating a material base for socialism and communism. Today and in future the socialist countries can build a new society without fear of an "energy famine."

ROMANIA'S POSITION WITHIN CEMA NOTED IN INTERVIEW

AU041305 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 1 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Eva Priester report on interview with Professor Gvishiani, head of the Soviet UNCSTD delegation, date and place not given, presumably recently in Vienna]

[Excerpt] At the end of the interview I asked a question that is not directly connected with cooperation with the developing countries but with cooperation within CEMA. A question which, however, is constantly used by the Austrian press as an argument against CEMA. In such news reports and commentaries it is frequently asserted that Romania is compelled to play a subordinate part in CEMA, that it is being assigned the role of a nonindustrialized "vegetable garden" of CEMA.

Professor Gvishiani and a leading CEMA functionary, who is also participating in the UN conference on whom we called to "listen to this," only shook their heads perplexedly. "A fancy vegetable garden," the CEMA representative remarked. At present, he said, there are more than 100 treaties on scientific and technical cooperation in which Romania participates, among them very important joint projects in the fields of petrochemistry, plastics chemistry and machine building. Moreover, it would be impossible to force any "role" upon any CEMA member, because the CEMA decisions must be made unanimously and each member country has a veto right. If worst comes to worst, he said, a country can simply abstain from participating in a project it does not like.

However, he added, Romania is a member in nearly all industrial committees and a member of the CEMA international center for scientific-technical information.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED SUMMIT

Ethiopia's Mengistu's Address

LD050914 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, has called for strengthening unity in the struggle for peace and security, for social progress. Addressing on Tuesday the sixth non-aligned summit conference he pointed to the significant role of the non-aligned movement in international life. The non-aligned countries are taking an active part in the struggle for peace together with all the progressive and peaceloving forces of the world.

In the course of many years now, the speaker went on to say, imperialism has been striving to split the movement, undermine and weaken it, disunite the member countries of the non-aligned movement. We must clearly see who our friends and who our enemies are, we must outline a common strategy in the anti-imperialist struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racialism and all forms of oppression.

Today as never before, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out, is necessary the unity of the member countries of the movement. As a result of the victories of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Grenada and a number of other countries the positions of imperialism have been seriously undermined. But it strives to preserve its domination in various parts of the world. The non-aligned countries must strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, with the states of the frontline zone, which are becoming victims of aggression of the racialist regimes. Ethiopia declares that it has supported and will support the Zimbabwe patriots until they achieve freedom.

Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to say, resolutely condemns the separate Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel, which caused an aggravation of the situation in that area. We resolutely condemn the attempts of U.S. imperialism to deprive the Palestinians of their legitimate rights.

The speaker stigmatised the Beijing hegemonists who jointly with U.S. imperialism are planning a new aggression against Vietnam. After the aggressor troops were driven out of Vietnam, he said, everybody expected that peace would come to that area. But the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialism are hatching the idea of a new aggression against Vietnam.

Touching upon the question of Kampuchea's representation in the non-aligned movement, Mengistu Haile Mariam said: In power in Kampuchea today is the government, which controls the whole of the country's territory. There can by no doubt as regards who must represent Kampuchea at the highest forum. This place belongs with every reason to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Jamaican Prime Minister's Address

LD050926 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, TASS--At the current conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries here, Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica, said the peoples' national liberation struggle the beginning of which was set by the October Revolution in Russia headed by its leader--great Lenin--has considerably increased in recent years.

This is manifested by the example of the movement of nonalignment. The movement resolutely acts from anti-imperialist positions.

He stressed that the strengthening of the movement of nonalignment is also in many respects promoted by the coincidence of its views on many questions with the stand of socialist states which come out for peace and relaxation of international tensions and for social progress.

The prime minister analysed the situation in Latin America where Grenada freed itself from the reactionary regime, and the people of Nicaragua overthrew dictator Somoza. Michael Manley pointed out that at the present conference alone, four Latin American countries joined the movement of nonalignment as full and equal members. Thus, in Latin America there are great potential possibilities for a further quantitative growth of the movement of nonalignment.

Michael Manley emphasised the great role which socialist Cuba plays in the movement of nonaligned countries. The speaker pointed out that Cuba by its successes in the building of a new life and by its consistent stand in international relations won respect and prestige. This is exactly why the blockade of Cuba organised by U.S. imperialism failed. The U.S. refusal to eliminate its military Guantanamo base which is on Cuban soil contrary to the will of the Cuban people is being condemned internationally.

Touching upon economic matters, Michael Manley said: We must jointly resist imperialism's onslaught, and to resolutely struggle for mutually advantageous relations against protectionist measures of developed capitalist states. He stressed that only through such joint actions it is possible to do away with age-old backwardness and dependence.

Mozambique, Guyana Denunciation

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TASS-PRENSA LATINA)--A representative of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, and not a placeman of the overthrown regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, should take his seat in the meeting hall of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, said Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Speaking at the current non-aligned forum here on Tuesday, the head of the African state emphasized that it is exactly the revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and not the pitiful remains of the Pol Pot dictatorship, that is the genuine expresser of the will and aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

The speaker accused the Pol Pot regime of genocide against the Kampuchean nation, and saluted the assistance by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the fraternal people of Kampuchea in overthrowing the bloody tyranny. Assistance to peoples in the struggle against dictatorial regimes is not an interference in their internal affairs but is a duty of all member countries of the movement of nonalignment, Samora Machel said.

Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, also declared in support of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and for the participation of a representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the work of the Havana forum. In his speech at the conference he sharply condemned the criminal policy of the antipopular clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Nicaraguan Leaders' Comments

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, TASS--A high appraisal of the work of the 6th conference of the heads of state and governments of non-aligned countries was given by the leaders of the Nicaraguan delegation, members of the governing council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez.

In an interview with the newspaper GRANMA they pointed to the importance of the speech delivered at the opening of the conference by Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Daniel Ortega said that Fidel Castro, in his speech, with revolutionary adherence to principle and straightforwardness, brought up many topical matters connected with the strengthening of unity in the movement of nonalignment.

Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez expressed deep satisfaction with the nonaligned countries' decision to grant the movement's membership to Nicaragua. They pointed out that for long years Nicaragua has slavishly depended on the United States. Only by overthrowing the sanguinary regime of Somoza the Nicaraguan people achieved the right to manage their affairs themselves and to pursue an independent and sovereign policy.

Sergio Ramirez emphasized his country's interest in strengthening contacts with socialist states and with all progressive and democratic governments. Daniel Ortega, for his part, pointed to the big importance of the fraternal assistance which the Cuban people render to the Nicaraguans in the rehabilitation of the ruined country.

SRV Premier's Speech

LD052003 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, TASS (TASS special correspondent)--Our conference is meeting at the time when important positive shifts are taking place in the world, it was stated here today by Pham Van Dong, prime-minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who addressed the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries. The peoples of Southeast Asia, South Africa and the Middle East are waging a successful struggle against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and racialism, for national liberation and social progress. Substantial steps have been made to further deepen and expand detente. Proof of this, specifically, is the conclusion of the SALT II agreement by the Soviet Union and the United States, which brings closer general and complete disarmament.

In order to fulfil its historic mission, the prime-minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continued, the non-aligned movement, which originated on the crest of the national-liberation struggle, must play a weighty role in world affairs, promote the solution of urgent international problems. Its primary task is struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism and reaction.

Pham Van Dong stressed the importance of the fact that the conference is being held in Havana, the capital of an independent, free country, an active participant of the non-aligned movement, a country building successfully a just society free of exploitation of man by man.

Turning to the situation in Southeast Asia, the prime minister criticised Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic policy. After suffering a defeat in their aggression against our country, he said, the hegemonists launched sharply hostile activities against Vietnam, threatening it with a new war. They are weaving a web of intrigue against Laos, are trying to revive in Kampuchea the bloody regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and undermine peace and stability in the region. The peoples of the three countries of Indochina, Pham Van Dong stressed, will continue fighting resolutely against interference in their internal affairs, in defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The prime-minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stressed the great importance of the victory scored by the people of Kampuchea, who have overthrown the criminal pro-Beijing regime. This victory, he said, saved the Kampuchean nation from genocide, restored independence and freedom to the people of that country, created conditions for the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. No reactionary forces will be able to divert the Kampuchean people from the road of their option.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea--the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people--must assume its lawful place in the non-aligned movement and in the community of nations. The clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the criminals have been sentenced to death by the people's revolutionary tribunal of Kampuchea, has no right to represent the Kampuchean people anywhere, at any forum.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong went on, is an independent sovereign country. It strives to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In its relations with Southeast Asian countries Vietnam will undeviatingly develop all-round cooperation and friendship and follow the principles set forth in statements issued jointly with ASEAN countries. We are ready to discuss with the countries of our region the question of establishing in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and neutrality, he said.

Afghanistan's Taraki's Address

LD052256 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6, TASS--No other problem causes such serious concern and anxiety among all peaceloving peoples of the world as the problem of general and complete disarmament, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, when speaking on Wednesday at the 6th non-aligned summit conference.

Despite some positive steps made in this direction, he said, the danger to peace and security still exists. We regard the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the USA as a success of the policy of peace and as a victory for all peace forces, Taraki said.

Speaking of the problems confronting the developing countries, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that the nonaligned and developing countries, which have inherited backwardness and poverty from the grim era of colonialism, are determined to gain freedom from exploitation, to achieve economic liberation and independence from colonialism.

They spare no effort, trying to solve the problems before them with the help of and in cooperation with truly peaceloving countries of the world.

Nur Mohammad Taraki criticized the Camp David accords, saying that the conclusion of the separate treaty without the participation of the Palestinian people can only worsen the situation in the Middle East and does not help achieve a lasting and general peace in the region. The Egyptian-Israeli agreement violates the resolutions of the United Nations and of nonaligned forums, ignores the rights and interests of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples.

Nur Mohammad Taraki demanded liquidation of imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and expressed, on behalf of the Afghan people, solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa. He condemned the support given by the imperialists to Pinochet's regime in Chile.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS SEMINAR OPENS IN TASHKENT

LD030856 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 3, TASS--An international seminar of journalists opened in the capital of Uzbekistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia) today for sharing experience in establishing and developing national mass information system and in training journalists. It was sponsored by the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, the Journalists' Union of the USSR and the Journalists' Union of Uzbekistan.

Among numerous representatives of the foreign press, radio and television there are many delegates from developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the leaders of international journalists' organizations.

The seminar is attended by prominent workers of the Soviet central press, radio and television. The Tashkent meeting of journalists will concentrate on the problems of establishing and developing national mass information infrastructures and their contribution to strengthening peace and social progress.

The seminar was addressed by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He read out a message of greetings to the international journalists' seminar from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The questions to be discussed at the seminar, Sharaf Rashidov said, are inseparably linked with the vital problems affecting the whole of mankind, above all such problems as maintenance and strengthening of world peace, ensurance of the real right for all peoples to free and independent development, elimination of any forms of oppression, discrimination and inequality, definition of prospects of social progress and prosperity for the mass of the people in all continents.

Sharaf Rashidov told those present about the great leap made by Uzbekistan from age-old backwardness to modern progress during the years of Soviet power. He stressed the tremendous role which was played by mass information media in Uzbekistan's impressive economic and political achievements, in the development of a socialist industry and agriculture, in the progress of national culture and in the education of a new man.

Speaking at the seminar, UNESCO Director General M'bow noted an important part which is being played by mass information media in creating a climate of mutual understanding between the peoples and accord between nations in order to ensure peace. He wished the international forum of journalists fruitful discussions and great success.

Brezhnev Message

LD030858 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent the following message of greetings to the participants in the international journalists' seminar in Tashkent:

"I greet the journalists of Asia, Africa, Europe and America who have arrived in Tashkent for the international seminar held with UNESCO's participation.

"The questions you are discussing are topical ones. In our days mass information media are playing a great and ever increasing part in the life of the peoples, in the education and ideological orientation of millions of people.

"On the soil of Soviet Uzbekistan you can see for yourselves that in a socialist society journalists and mass information media effectively serve social, economic and cultural progress, the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and lofty ideals of internationalism.

"Soviet people show understanding of and sympathy with the striving of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to establish their own information organs, to safeguard themselves against the ideological expansion of imperialism and to put an end to 'spiritual colonialism.'

"It is clear that there is strenuous struggle lying ahead on this way and the measure of success in this struggle will depend on how coordinated are the actions of developing states and their friends and allies--the countries of the socialist community. In this just cause the progressive journalists of the world can hope for our sincere support.

"On what kind of information is spread at different latitudes depends, to no small extent, the international climate, the possibility of averting a new disastrous war and a solution of global problems of mankind, the degree of mutual trust or distrust. Therefore the top priority task of every honest journalist is to use his pen for purposes of ensuring peace and progress of the peoples, of ending the arms race and eradicating the ideology of militarism, colonialism and racism.

"I wish you success at the seminar in Tashkent and in your subsequent responsible work."

Rashidov Address

LD031456 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["Address"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Tashkent, Sept 3 (TASS)--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sm.R. Rashidov addressing today the international seminar of journalists in Tashkent said:

"The issues that we are to discuss here are inseparable from pressing human problems and, first and foremost, such problems as the preservation and consolidation of world peace, the insurance of a genuine right for all peoples to a free and independent development, the elimination of all forms of oppression, discrimination and inequality, the determination of prospects for social progress and prosperity of the peoples on all continents."

Under the Soviet power Uzbekistan has made rapid advance from century-old backwardness to present-day progress.

Prior to the October Revolution only two out of every 100 in Uzbekistan could read or write. Soviet power did away with illiteracy by 1940. Today our republic has 9,500 schools with a total attendance of 3.8 million children.

During the years of socialist construction there has been a tremendous increase in the scope of journalism in Soviet Uzbekistan and a radical change in its conditions. All mass media have rapidly developed, acquiring new technical facilities. The republic at present has 273 [figure as received] newspapers out of which 16 are published centrally, 26--regionally, 10--by cities, 148--by districts and 16--by factories. There are also 75 magazines and magazine-type publications. Their total circulation exceeds 10 million copies. The papers are published in the Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tadzhik and Tatar languages.

There is television and radio in practically every home. The Uzbek SSR leads in Asia in newspaper and magazine circulation per capita of the population and in the level of radio and television development. Our republic like the rest of the country, has established and is successfully running a well-planned system of training and upgrading journalists.

The mass media have gone truly public in our country; they belong to the entire people and their public organizations and not to private persons, they serve the interests of the people, express their thoughts and aspirations and reflect burning problems of social development.

In their day-by-day activities the Soviet mass media and all Soviet journalists invariably adhere to the principles and norms which the Soviet Union consistently pursues in the international arena. Any hostile attitude towards any state, any attempt to interfere in anyone's domestic affairs, disrespect for other nations, their statesmen and public figures are alien to our information media. As I have stated earlier any form of propaganda of war, of racial or national hatred is prohibited by law in our country. It is not accidental that the press of the monopolies is so carefully overlooking the irrefutable fact that a socialist society has no forces interested in war, nor can there be any. The facts of history provide proof that socialist has always advocated peace while imperialism has disrupted peace hundreds of times.

It is the socialist countries which are the bulwark of peace and the main initiator of disarmament and detente. Every major proposal put forward in recent years with a view to remove the consequences of the "cold war," to limit and completely halt the arms race have emanated from the socialist states.

It seems that detente is not to the taste of some quarters. It is not accidental therefore that the military-industrial circles in the imperialist states have launched an active campaign against detente. The military-industrial complex has directed its subservient mass and propaganda media to intensify opposition to this beneficial process, to sow discord in the ranks of the fighters for peace and freedom of the peoples. The pernicious effort entailed in such attempts is obvious. It is only in the conditions of detente that new outstanding victories on famous fronts have been scored by liberation forces. Vivid manifestations of that are the historical victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Iran, Afghanistan and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today a conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries opens in Havana, the capital of socialist Cuba. We welcome this conference and wish every success in its work for peace, international mutual understanding and freedom of the peoples.

The developing countries are raising a legitimate demand that an end be put to the dominance of bourgeois news agencies, radio and tv companies, and they are seeking assistance in setting up their own national information services and in training national cadres of journalists. The socialist countries view with understanding their demands that just and democratic norms of international information activity should be elaborated on the basis of recognition of sovereignty and equality of states, the use of information in the interests of strengthening peace, social progress and national independence of peoples.

The active utilization of the mass media in the developing countries must help promote the political, economic, social and cultural progress, the use of all resources in education, science and culture in the interests of the public at large. In this difficult but essentially important work the developing countries can borrow much from the experience of the socialist countries in the development of their national mass media systems.

Regulations of international relations in the sphere of mass information will enable national mass media systems to advance and enrich national cultures and at the same time to make the achievements of national cultures available to the peoples of other countries. The restructuring of international relations in the field of information presupposes the establishment of such mass communication system which would meet the socioeconomic conditions and requirements of each developing country and would combine efficiency, economic viability and accessibility.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND MOSCOW BOOK FAIR OPENING

LD042005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The second international Moscow book exhibition and fair opened at the USSR National Economy Achievements Exhibition today. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Tyazhelnikov, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of a number of ministries and departments attended the exhibition.

Firms from many countries, and personalities from the world of culture and science were present at the festive opening ceremony.

Lewandowski, deputy general secretary of the United Nations conveyed cordial greetings to the participants in the exhibition and fair, wishing them success in their activities in the name of the triumph of ideals of peace, friendship among peoples, humanism and progress.

Interest in Brezhnev's Books

LD051711 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--Visitors to the International Book Fair pay attention to numerous translations of Leonid Brezhnev's books. The translations are on display. The number of these editions is a striking illustration of a great interest shown by the world public in the works by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

According to UNESCO data, about a hundred translations of Brezhnev's books in various languages have been registered already. Very popular is his trilogy "Small Land", "Revival" and "Virgin Land". In the opinion of Robert Maxwell, president of the Anglo-American publishing firm Pergamon Press, Leonid Brezhnev books of reminiscences, doubtless, open the list of the best books of the 1970s.

Kato Kosaku, president of the Japanese firm Kato Sink of Tank, holds that the books by the Soviet leader help one to better understand the Soviet Union and its people. Upon reading Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences the Japanese reader also saw that the Soviet leader devotes all his energies to the service to the people, to society, and lives by its interests.

Heikka Reenpaa, managing director of the Finnish publishing house "Otava" said: "Special value of Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences is in the fact that addressing the reader is a man who has traversed a long way up from worker to statesman. This is a vivid narration about various stages in the history of the Soviet state".

Under the contracts of the Soviet copyright agency alone, Brezhnev's reminiscences have been published in fifteen developing and capitalist countries in an impression of more than two million copies, and went through 21 printings. They were put out as separate books or in one volume in all socialist countries.

Many big publishing houses abroad put out Leonid Brezhnev's works devoted to matters of international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In Britain, for example, the publishing firm Pergamon Press issued the book titled "Peace is a Priceless Asset of the Peoples". Brezhnev's book has been put out under the same title in the Greek publishing house Akademos. Soon this book is to be published in Spain, Japan, Portugal, and some other countries.

Leonid Brezhnev's book titled "Peace, Detente and Soviet-American Relations" published in the USA roused a most lively response. The book titled "L.I. Brezhnev: Selected Works. 1977-1978" was published in India. It includes his articles and speeches as well as memoirs.

The world public also displays a wide interest in materials about Brezhnev's life and activities. Publishing houses of many states of Western Europe, America, Asia, and Africa put out the book titled "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A Short Biography".

SOVIET GENERAL ON 'FALSIFICATION' OF WORLD WAR II HISTORY

ID311317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by Dr of Historical Sciences Maj Gen A. Babin under the rubric "Lessons of World War II": "The Secret Is Revealed"]

[Text] Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the creation of the Soviet state, the imperialist powers' reactionary circles have justified all their aggressive actions for more than six decades now with the existence of the mythical Soviet threat. Although the land of the Soviets pursued from its first days a peace-loving foreign policy which, as V. I. Lenin pointed out in 1920, "is approved by the vast majority of the earth's population," the bourgeois press disseminated malicious fabrications about "Red militarism" and the "aggressiveness" of Soviet Russia and about the Bolsheviks' desire to "conquer" and "subjugate" other countries, including America. This slander was used by the governments of the United States, Britain, France and other countries to frighten the man in the street and as a pretext for sending their troops against the Soviet Republic.

After the end of the Civil War, when we were concentrating on internal constructive work and our foreign policy was aimed at insuring peace, the imperialists of Britain, France and the United States planned in the mid-thirties a new armed intervention against the Soviet Union. To deceive public opinion bourgeois diplomacy attempted to depict the creation of an anti-Soviet bloc as "defending" the capitalist world against the "Soviet threat" and insuring European security. Soviet Russia, British Foreign Secretary Chamberlain wrote in February 1925, "hangs like a storm cloud over Europe's eastern horizon--menacing, beyond all calculation, but above all, solitary." He proposed "determining a policy of security notwithstanding Russia and even perhaps because of Russia."

In the prewar years the Western countries' bourgeois propaganda stepped up the campaign of lies and slander over our supposedly aggressive intentions against our neighbors. Even after the start of World War II the chief thesis of anti-Soviet propaganda was the false charge that the Soviet state pursued an "aggressive policy." This version of the "Soviet threat" was adopted by the leadership of fascist Germany to camouflage its aggressive plans. In order to justify attacking our country the Hitlerites distorted the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and portrayed it as a possible aggressor and Hitler and the entire Nazi clique as the savior of Germany and Europe from the "threat of communism."

The war unleashed by German fascism cost the peoples tremendous loss of life. It is natural, therefore, that the people of the world want to know the truth about the war, about how it arose, who was its instigator and what class and political forces prepared it. This is necessary in order to prevent a new world conflagration. It is all the more important since the stream of literature whose bourgeois authors deliberately falsify and grossly distort many facts of the prehistory and course of the last war is increasing all the time in the West.

The recent books by the West German author E. Helmdach, "Attack?", and British historian D. Irving, "Hitler's War", revive Hitler's fairytale of Germany's "preventive war" against the USSR--a story exposed long ago. They groundlessly maintain that the USSR's measures to strengthen its defense capability in 1939-1941 were none other than "aggressive actions" directed against other countries--and against Germany above all --and "preparations for an invasion of central Europe."

American Gen M. McClosky also writes in the same spirit in the book "Planning for Victory." He also declares, contrary to historical facts, that all the Soviet Union's actions before June 1941 were of an "expansionist nature" and, "fighting the British in the West, Hitler could not tolerate the Russian expansion and therefore decided to violate the nonaggression pact with the USSR."

These "researchers" deliberately ignore the fact that the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the prewar years was aimed at insuring peaceful socialist building and creating a system of collective rebuff to the aggressor. It can be asserted with good reason that if the Western countries had accepted the Soviet Government's proposals on collective security, World War II might not have happened.

Historical facts confirm that anti-Soviet aggression was being prepared from the first days of Hitler's accession to power. His aggressive plans did not meet with a proper rebuff from the governments of the United States, Britain and France. These countries' reactionary circles pursued a policy of "noninterference" and "appeasement" of the aggressor which in fact signified a desire to direct aggression above all against the USSR. The Anglo-Franco-Soviet talks held in the summer of 1939 and particularly the talks between the military missions of the USSR, Britain and France in Moscow confirmed the Western countries' total reluctance to conclude with the USSR a treaty on collective measures to prevent Hitler's aggression. Moreover, the British Government conducted talks behind the USSR's back on concluding an agreement with fascist Germany. All this convincingly attests that the responsibility for the outbreak of that war rests with imperialism as a social system and with the ruling classes and governments of the major capitalist countries.

Bourgeois historians attempt to prove that the Soviet-German nonaggression pact concluded 23 August 1939 was an important precondition for Germany preparing and unleashing the war. Helmdach's aforementioned book even alleges that the Soviet Union took advantage of the nonaggression pact with Germany to seize advantageous strategic areas, where it concentrated a "vast number of troops" and threatened regions of vital importance to Germany. American historian R. Heufman groundlessly states in the book "World War II" that the treaty between Germany and the Soviet Union made war inevitable.

In composing cock-and-bull stories of this sort these falsifiers conceal from the public the situation which preceded the pact's conclusion and the critical situation created by the Western powers as a result of their sabotage of the measures for collective security. The Soviet Government decided to conclude this pact to prevent aggression against the USSR from two sides--from Germany in the west and Japan in the east. It was an enforced act whose correctness has been confirmed by history. This pact enabled us to gain time to strengthen the Soviet state's defense capability.

In distorting the war's prehistory bourgeois falsifiers and Beijing Maoists are trying at the same time to belittle the decisive contribution of the Soviet people and their armed forces to the defeat of fascist Germany and then militarist Japan. These are two sides of the same coin since all this is being done to conceal from the peoples the truth about socialism's advantages and invincibility and to belittle in every possible way the significance of Soviet military art.

This trend finds most graphic expression in the disparagement of the role and significance of the Soviet-German front, which was the chief front of World War II. Thus, West German historian W. Kuehn alleges that the Allies' invasion of Normandy "fundamentally changed the course of the war." Certain Western historians counterpose the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk--in which a fundamental turning point was reached in the war--to the operations in North Africa which bear no comparison with the battles on the Soviet-German front in terms of scale, significance and influence on the course of the war.

The bulk of fascist Germany's Armed Forces was routed on the Soviet-German front. Here 607 enemy divisions were destroyed whereas Anglo-American troops routed and captured only 176 divisions which were, moreover less battle-worthy and smaller. On the Soviet-German front the enemy lost 80 percent of his personnel, approximately 70 percent of his aircraft and up to 75 percent of his tanks and artillery and assault guns out of the total losses on all World War II fronts.

The arguments of bourgeois historians that the Soviet Union could not have achieved victory without American lend-lease supplies are totally groundless. We do not deny the significance of U.S. aid, but its share in the overall balance of material and technical means used during the war was small. All foreign supplies totaled only approximately 4 percent of home productions. It should be emphasized here that we did not always receive the equipment which we needed, and not at the time we needed it.

During the war years our state was a unified combat and labor camp. Thanks to the advantages of the Soviet social and state system and the selfless actions of the working people in the rear, the Soviet Armed Forces received everything necessary to defeat a strong and perfidious enemy. By January 1945 they surpassed the enemy 7.4 times in aircraft, 2.8 times in tanks and self-propelled artillery and 3.2 times in guns and mortars.

Beijing propagandists have also embarked on the path of falsifying the events of the last war. They have gone so far as to make ridiculous allegations that it was not the Soviet-German front but the Chinese front that was the chief World War II front and that it was not the Soviet Union but China that was "in the foremost line of the chief front of the struggle against fascism and in defense of world democracy and civilization."

All these propaganda fairytales are quite groundless. "The Soviet people's heroic struggle," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "radically changed the course of World War II. The war's battles spread over a vast expanse from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Greenland's ice to Africa's deserts, but the Soviet-German front was the main theater of military operations. Not only the fate of the Soviet people but also the fate of all mankind were essentially decided here."

These are the truisms and facts of history. No one can refute them.

Decades have passed since the start of the Great Patriotic War. History teaches that it is necessary to struggle against war when it has not yet started. The prevention of a new world war is the chief problem nowadays. But, unfortunately, there are still aggressive forces of imperialism which oppose detente and advocate further intensifying material preparations for war. [paragraph continues]

Here, as previously, bourgeois and Maoist propaganda is widely spreading the myth of the "Soviet threat" which has been refuted by life in order to justify military preparations and an arms race on an unprecedented scale. In fact, tension and military conflicts arising in a particular region and their origin must be sought not in the notorious "Soviet threat" but in the mercenary aims of the modern military monopoly complex and in the desire of imperialist powers for hegemony.

The Soviet Union does not want war and is doing everything possible to prevent it. Struggling to implement the peace program elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and overcoming the opposition of reactionary forces--from imperialist circles to China's Maoist leadership--the Soviet Union is marching steadily step by step along the difficult road of easing international tension. The meeting which L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter had in Vienna in June 1979, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers point out, "marks an important step forward along the path of improving Soviet-American relations and the whole international political climate."

The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue the struggle for strong and lasting peace. At the same time, knowing imperialism's aggressive nature, they are taking all necessary measures to strengthen the USSR's defense capability. "We have never waived and will never waive," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "the security of our country or the security of our allies.... The Soviet Union's defense potential must be sufficient to insure that no one dares to disrupt our peaceful life."

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD051807 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The Soviet Union is actively developing economic ties and business cooperation with the independent Asian, African and Latin American states, supporting their striving for a strengthening of their independence, for an effective participation in the world affairs and overcoming vestiges of inequality in foreign relations, for delivering themselves from imperialist exploitation.

The number of the developing countries, with which the Soviet Union is now cooperating in the economic and technical fields on the basis of interstate agreements, has increased to reach 64 now. This cooperation is maintained with 21 countries in Asia, 33 countries in Africa and 10 countries in Latin America.

The volume of economic and technical assistance of the USSR to the developing countries increased in 1978 to reach 8,500 million roubles.

Soviet economic cooperation with the developing countries covers various branches of their national economy, but in the first place it contributes to the industrial development of these countries. This is in accord with the economic strategy of the young states for gaining economic independence, overcoming backwardness and ending their inequitable position in the international capitalist division of labour.

The Soviet Union gives assistance to the developing countries in building and expanding 1,050 industrial enterprises and other economic projects, including metallurgical, chemical and engineering ones. Their products are sold not only in the home market, but are also willingly purchased by the socialist countries.

In assisting in the construction of industrial and other projects, the Soviet Union willingly shares with the liberated countries its advanced technical knowledge and production experience and gives aid in the training of national personnel.

New aspects have been recently arising in the broadening economic relations between the USSR, the other socialist countries, on the one hand, and young states on the other. There is increasing striving for cooperation of a higher type, for example, for cooperation and specialisation of a multilateral basis, for developing ties with CMEA.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries fully support the struggle of the liberated countries for a restructuring of international economic and trade relations. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his message to the chairman of the sixth nonalined summit conference, the Soviet state has always considered and considers it to be its sacred duty to struggle, in particular, for equitable international cooperation, against imperialism and colonialism, against all forms of inequality and oppression of peoples.

SPEECH BY GVISHIANI AT UN DEVELOPMENT FORUM REPORTED

LD051355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents G. Ostroumov and L. Stepanov dispatch: "Steps of Progress"]

[Text] Vienna--In Vienna the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development is continuing its work. Broad discussion had developed at the conference on the main issue on the agenda; ways of utilizing in practice scientific and technical achievements for the good of all people.

The Soviet Union's delegation has distributed among the conference participants a long report whose most material and principled provisions Academician D. M. Gvishiani, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, put forward in his speech at the plenary session.

The great significance, he said, which the Soviet Union attaches to the success of this conference is stressed in the greetings message to its participants from A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The development of science and technology and international cooperation in this sphere has always been at the focus of our state's attention. It is particularly important now that the modern world relies increasingly heavily in its swift development on the achievements of science and technology and turns with increasing frequency to the sphere of scientific knowledge.

On the threshold of the year 2000 mankind has come up against qualitatively new large-scale problems which have been called global and which to a considerable degree and probably to an ever-increasing extent influence the course of world development, the world's political climate, the change in the socioeconomic structure and, finally, the quality of people's life.

These problems include primarily the problem of averting the threat of nuclear war, curtailing the arms race and developing international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

D.M. Gvishiani recalled Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's well-known remark stressing that the insuring of lasting peace will open up wonderful new prospects for the earth's inhabitants and create the preconditions for resolving many other vitally important problems facing mankind as a whole at the present time.

A considerable step in resolving this task was the recent signing here in Vienna of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. This treaty's ratification, D.M. Gvishiani continued, would pave the way for considerable arms reduction and the transfer of colossal material resources to peaceful ends.

The Soviet Union urges that the developing countries be rendered international aid in the creation of a network of national and regional scientific centers oriented toward research in the interests of the comprehensive development of that country or region and the programmed utilization of existing economic and natural resources.

The nature of our help is convincingly attested by the fact that in the Asian and African developing countries in 1977 enterprises constructed in collaboration with the Soviet Union smelted 40 percent of the total pig iron produced in these countries and approximately 30 percent of the steel. Power stations constructed in those same countries with the USSR's assistance generated almost 30 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

D.M. Gvishiani went on in his speech to cite other examples of the highly effective cooperation between developing states and the Soviet Union. The expansion of these forms of cooperation, he continued, embracing different regions of the world is one of the most important tasks for which a solution must be found in restructuring the system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and in establishing a new international economic order.

SCIENCE CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS URGE PEACE IN PACIFIC AREA

LD050915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

TASS report: "An Atmosphere of Trust is Needed"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 28 August--Technical resources alone are not sufficient for resolving scientific problems in the Pacific region. An atmosphere of trust and cooperation between peoples and states is needed. This idea was expressed in the speeches of Soviet and foreign scientists taking part in the work of the 14th Pacific Scientific Congress.

"The Pacific region," academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, said in his report, "holds a unique position in the modern world, above all from the viewpoint of resolving the main problem facing mankind--the problem of war and peace. The stabilization of relations among leading Pacific states could have a beneficial effect on the entire international climate."

Here an exceptionally important role belongs to relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The scientist noted that the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty in Vienna was a major event not only in Soviet-American relations but in world politics in general. The SALT II treaty will also affect the lessening of tension in the Pacific region.

At the same time, the speaker noted, the trend toward the increasing involvement of Japan in U.S. military strategy, accompanied by a buildup in Japan's military potential and the desire of certain circles in that country to acquire nuclear weapons, is sufficiently disturbing. The danger is exacerbated by the fact that the United States, on the basis of its own interests, is urging Japan on to rapprochement with the PRC.

A serious threat to the cause of peace in the Pacific region, congress participants noted in their speeches, is presented by the PRC leadership's foreign policy actions. This applies primarily to the Beijing leaders' actions against Vietnam.

An important way of consolidating peace is the expansion of international trade.

"I am firmly convinced that American-Soviet trade relations must be deepened and extended on a mutually advantageous basis," Prof John (Stefan), an American historian from the University of Hawaii, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent.

KOSYGIN VISITS SOVIET BOOTH AT EXHIBITION

LD042106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the "Lesdrevmash 79" international exhibitionin Sokolniki. He acquainted himself with the booth of the Soviet section, in which highly productive machines and equipment for use in the timber procurement industry are widely represented.

COMMENT ON 'ALLEGED' SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN CUBA

LD051206 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Washington say that in the White House and congressional circles the question is being discussed about an alleged Soviet military presence in Cuba. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, met on the occasion with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance. The committee, headed by Church, under that pretext postponed temporarily the hearing of the question concerning the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. Church has attacked Cuba and the Soviet Union. Commenting on his statement the French newspaper, L'HUMANITE says that all speculations and rumors about alleged Soviet troops in Cuba were needed to hamper the work of the nonalined summit in Havana. Observers also connect Washington's activity with the fact that in Havana the summit will be discussing the problem of the U.S. base in Guantanamo. Cuba's Foreign Ministry on Tuesday circulated a report on that question. It says the base is located on the territory which has always belonged to Cuba and that some 3,000 soldiers are stationed there.

KISSINGER ADVOCATES ARMS RACE IN PURSUIT OF SENATE SEAT

LD061007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "What Does Kissinger Want?"]

[Text] The name of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has again started to appear in Western press. First he is speaking to U.S. senators, then he is giving an interview to the ABC radio and television network, and then suddenly he is flying across the ocean to speak in Brussels to 120 participants in a conference of "Western military specialists" on the subject of "NATO in the Next 30 Years", organized by the U.S. "Center for Strategic and International Studies" of Georgetown University.

Different platforms, but everywhere the same speech is delivered. Its content consists of just one word: "Help!" The former U.S. secretary of state pretends to be mortally afraid of the alleged threat of invasion by Soviet tanks on all continents without exception. He protests resolutely: "There is no law in nature proclaiming that Soviet tanks and troops should be stationed throughout the world," Kissinger said on 2 August, for instance.

Each hypothesis which the former secretary of state advances is more terrible than the last. He urges the Pentagon and the arms manufacturers to speed up the arms race. "We cannot wait 2 or 3 years," this "prophet" exclaimed in Brussels on 1 September, addressing the "Western military specialists." "If we act in the usual way, that will mean surrendering our fate to the mercy of others." Well, what is the "unusual" action for the West, so essential in Kissinger's opinion? It is yet again, stoking the arms race. As the New York TIMES put it, he is "embroidering" his arguments on the "canvas" of the "trends" which emerged during the SALT II debates--the trends in these debates such as Senator Sam Nunn's demand for a considerable increase in the defense budget, for instance."

Everyone remembers that the former secretary of state once took an active part himself in elaborating the SALT II treaty and, back in early 1975, announced that this treaty was already "90-percent" ready and would be signed within 2-3 weeks. Now Kissinger is repenting: You see, he was profoundly mistaken when he "believed strategic stability to be a positive military factor"--this from his Brussels speech.

In other words, his idea is that if strategic stability impedes the arms race, to hell with stability. As New York TIMES correspondent F. Lewis noted on 2 September, Kissinger's speech at the "NATO in the Next 30 years" conference in Brussels can be seen as "an attempt to pressure the U.S. Congress and force it into a decision to build up the U.S. nuclear arsenal as the price(!) of approving the SALT II treaty."

The former secretary of state has gone a long way in his eagerness to please the Pentagon and U.S. military-industrial monopolies. Why? It is not hard to guess if you recall that, in anticipation of the 1980 elections, Mr Kissinger is dreaming of getting a seat in the Senate. Well, in such matters in the United States, what is needed above all is effective support from the Pentagon and the monopolies, which can finance election campaigns. One question, however, remains open: What will the electorate think of such a bellicose candidate?

U.S. REFUSAL TO RESUME INDIAN OCEAN TALKS CAUSES 'ANXIETY'

LD051027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS observer S. Dmitriyev article: "Anxiety Is Growing"]

[Text] For 18 months now the U.S. refusal to resume the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean has been causing anxiety among a wide range of states interested in preventing the unleashing of a large-scale arms race in this region. As is well known, the Soviet-U.S. joint communique on the results of the Vienna summit stipulated that relevant representatives of the two sides would meet immediately to discuss the question of resuming talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region. The state of affairs should seemingly have improved. But that did not happen. A meeting of representatives of the two sides took place at delegation head level in Washington on 20 July, but it ended abortively: The U.S. side refused to agree on the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks, and in particular to set dates for the next round.

It is especially perplexing that a U.S. State Department spokesman should have stated recently that "agreement on a new round of talks on this question at the level of delegation heads was reached" at this meeting: It is perfectly obvious that a new meeting of delegation heads to examine the question of resuming the talks would only have a point if both sides really intended to hold these talks. But the U.S. side has no such intention, as was reaffirmed at the 20 July meeting. This is why it was impossible to reach any practical agreement on a new meeting between the delegation heads. All this can only intensify still further the anxiety of the Indian Ocean littoral states and other peace-loving countries which had hoped that the Soviet-U.S. talks would be resumed and that their success would be the first material contribution to the implementation of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The situation is also further complicated by the fact that the State Department spokesman; mentioning U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean region, noted that the U.S. Government is making "efforts to insure stability in the Near East" there. The point of the notorious "arc of instability" theory designed to substantiate U.S. militarist activity in the Indian Ocean region is sufficiently known: to appropriate the right to use military force against the peoples of the littoral countries seeking to advance along the path of social progress and liberation from neocolonialist dependence. And if in connection with U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean region U.S. representatives are now reiterating their "concern" for "stability in the Near East," this only emphasizes more powerfully the dangers to peace which can be engendered by the U.S. militarist course in this region.

BEIJING USES SIHANOUK TO REPLACE POL POT ON WORLD STAGE

BK051100 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Norodom Sihanouk, whose permanent residence is in Beijing, has lately been very active. At one point, he put forth a plan to create a so-called government in exile under his leadership; at another, he openly appealed for the convening of a so-called international conference to solve the Kampuchean problem. What has led Sihanouk to propose such an initiative, an initiative which not only is completely irrelevant to, but totally contradicts, the genuine desire of the Kampuchean people, who have just been through almost unbelievable heartrending tragedies and sufferings and who are making extraordinary efforts to normalize their livelihood?

According to available sources, the Beijing rulers--who have long been Sihanouk's protectors--want to bring Sihanouk onto the international stage to replace their puppets, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary political corpses who have all tumbled into the abyss of defeat. Recently, the Kampuchean people's revolutionary tribunal, after denouncing and exposing in the most irrefutable manner the unprecedented heinous crimes perpetrated by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary against the Kampuchean people, conducted a correct and just trial and sentenced these hangmen's ringleaders to death. Therefore, it seems unacceptable, to say the least, that these criminals should demand to represent Kampuchea at various international conferences. For this reason, Beijing decided to have another man to replace the ones who have been convicted of crimes. The choice has been made and Sihanouk is the answer. Beijing has attempted to take advantage of whatever prestige Sihanouk enjoyed in the past to serve its goal.

In Kampuchea itself, this trick by Beijing has already been exposed. At a recent press conference in Phnom Penh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Hun Sen noted: Sihanouk no longer plays any role in Kampuchea. He is only a card in the hands of the Beijing expansionists.

This card has been actively drawn by Beijing. In particular, in the past few days when the opening of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana is drawing near, Beijing has used this card in an attempt to turn black into white regarding the true facts in Kampuchea, and with the intention of keeping its puppets in the nonalined movement.

[Words indistinct] clearly shows that other than the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council] no one has the full right to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people any place or on any subject.

The statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry states, among other things: The nonalined movement should recognize the KPRC, which is the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, who have made their just voice heard in the struggle for independence, peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, and in support for the nonalined movement.

The new life in Kampuchea is being gradually normalized, it is progressing irreversably. The last bases of the Pol Pot remnants who, with Beijing's support, put up a resistance in their death throes have been completely destroyed by the patriotic Kampuchean revolutionary forces. People are returning to their birthplaces. Enterprises, factories, schools and hospitals one after another have reopened their doors.

Despite some dire difficulties, life in Kampuchea is being rapidly brought to normal. The revolutionary administration, backed by the entire population, is growing stronger both a the central and regional levels. The Kampuchean people who, under the Pol Pot regime, were reduced to slavery and deprived of rights and freedoms, are now looking forward to a merry and happy future. No one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea or to create an obstacle to obstruct the path chosen by the Kampuchean people.

COMMENTARY SEES NEW PURGES OF DENG'S CRITICS

OW021445 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW

[Yuriyev commentary: "Another Round of Purges in Coming Soon"]

[Excerpts] Hua Guofeng declared not long ago at the rostrum of the National People's Congress that a situation of unity and stability long yearned for by the Chinese people was becoming a reality. However, judging by materials in Chinese newspapers and magazines, the factional struggle in China is now sharpening, and another round of purges in party and government organizations has begun.

Under the current circumstances, what kind of people are regarded as factionalist elements? Answering this question, a RENMIN RIBAO observer said: The distinction is made on whether a cadre supports the policies of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As we all know, the resolution of the Third Plenum affirms the viewpoints of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters. Therefore, according to the logic of factional struggle, those who openly oppose or (?challenge) and criticize Deng Xiaoping's line have become the targets of attack. In fact, all those who have different views from Deng Xiaoping and his supporters on the road of China's development are regarded as pursuing factional activities. So party and government cadres who criticize the capitalist tendencies in the policies formulated by Deng Xiaoping and company are also regarded as engaged in factional activities.

The HONGQI journal points out that the struggle against factional activities should start with leading organs at various levels and the party's leading cadres. Therefore, this new round of purges is very clearly outlined, and the proposed measures are very harsh. RENMIN RIBAO says in an instructive article that if a cadre fails to overcome factionalism, he must be resolutely removed from his post.

Wei Guoqing, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, director of the PLA's General Political Department and an active supporter of Deng Xiaoping, declared that the elimination of the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four will take at least 2 or 3 years.

As we all know, Mao Zedong and his close followers always referred to the targets of their massive persecution as a handful of class enemies and described them as swindlers like Liu Shaoqi or accomplices of Deng Xiaoping, the unrepentant capitalist roader. According to (?established) tradition, China's mass media are now making the "very small number of people" who supported Lin Biao and the gang of four the targets of attack, but in reality the reference is made to a massive purge. From articles published, it can be seen that leading cadres at various levels, primarily those admitted into the party during the Cultural Revolution, are included among those to be purged. This kind of people, a very large number, accounts for almost half the membership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Once again the continuing, acute factional struggle within Beijing's top leadership is placed before everything else. This has happened so many times. It has turned out that the so-called stability, like the so-called unity of the party and the people, is just hollow words.

Attack on Wei Guoqing

LD051012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] As AP reports from Beijing, new dazubao have appeared on the so-called democracy wall in the center of the Chinese capital. This handwritten newspaper in large hieroglyphs contains attacks on one of the influential people in the Chinese leadership, Wei Guoqing. He is now a member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese Army. The authors of the dazubao assert that during the so-called Cultural Revolution, Wei Guoqing, as chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, subjected more than 200,000 people to repressions. Some were arrested and thrown into prison and others were killed. At that time, the dazubao says, Wei Guoqing was a faithful follower of Lin Biao, the then minister of defense who is now reviled, and carried out the policy of the gang of four, as the clique of close followers of Mao Zedong, headed by his wife, are now known.

The appearance in Beijing of dazunao accusing Wei Guoqing of counterrevolutionary activity, as this handwritten publication says, is an extremely noteworthy fact in itself. The fact is that this person is counted in China among the closest followers of Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and not only now, but also in the period in April 1976 when Mao was still alive and when Deng was being removed from all his posts. It was at that time that Wei Guoqing, together with Xu Shiyou, commander of the Guangdong military region, extended support to the disgraced Deng Xiaoping. Deng later showed his gratitude to both, taking them up to the Beijing ruling Olympus. For this reason, the public attack on Wei Guoqing is in my view in fact aimed against Deng Xiaoping himself and it would be difficult to assess this as other than a proof of a worsening dispute in the Chinese leadership.

Wallposters on Wang Dongxing

LD030954 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Beijing wallposters have appeared with a demand to depose Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Wang Dongxing, and to release political prisoners. The wallposters also contain a demand to abolish a government circular banning the distribution of wallposters. It was adopted last spring and was accompanied by reprisals against those who were dissatisfied with the policy of the authorities. Meanwhile, demonstrations of farmers from various provinces have been continuing in Beijing for the fifth day in succession. They demand work and food. The police have dispersed the demonstrators several times, but each time they reappeared in front of the residency of the Chinese leadership in a few hours.

YAMASHITA U.S. TALKS, VISIT TO NATO HEADQUARTERS 'DANGEROUS STEPS'

LD040945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Tass correspondent N. Geronin dispatch "For KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "A Step in a Dangerous Direction"]

[Text] Tokyo--G. Yamashita, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, has concluded his visit to the United States and Western Europe. The 12-day tour was another step along the path of Japan's integration within the framework of the military-political system of world imperialism.

During his trip G. Yamashita held talks with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and had meetings with U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski and other officials. The military situation in Asia and the Pacific was discussed during the talks and questions were raised concerning further strengthening the Japanese-U.S. militarist alliance and building up the strength of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

According to KYODO the U.S. side expressed a "high opinion" of the "White Paper on Defense Questions in 1979" which was published recently by the Japanese military department and which contains plans for intensifying militarist preparations. G. Yamashita assured H. Brown that Japan "will fully implement" the new 5-year military program for 1980 through 1984 which provides for strengthening all branches of the Japanese armed forces. The Pentagon head in turn briefed the Defense Agency chief on plans to strengthen the U.S. 7th Fleet so as to "maintain U.S. military might in Asia."

At G. Yamashita's meeting with Z. Brzezinski, according to ASAHI, the question of Japanese and U.S. cooperation with the Seoul regime was discussed. The Defense Agency chief reported to the White House representative concerning his recent visit to South Korea and his talks with the leaders of the Pak Chong-hui regime. The U.S. President's adviser advocated the creation of an axis including Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

G. Yamashita and the U.S. military leadership also discussed problems of bilateral military cooperation on the basis of the "security treaty" between Japan and the United States. Above all they discussed progress in implementing the "main directions of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the defense sphere" adopted last November. This document provides for the holding of joint operations by Japanese and U.S. troops in the event of "emergency circumstances."

From Washington G. Yamashita went to Brussels, where he had meetings with Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe, and NATO Deputy Secretary General R. Petrignani. According to the Japanese press, the sides discussed the military situation in Europe, the Far East and other regions of the world and examined problems of establishing close ties between Japan and the North Atlantic bloc. They agreed to continue the exchange of views between Tokyo and NATO and to provide each other with various information.

On his return to Tokyo G. Yamashita stated at a press converence that the efforts of the United States and other NATO members to build up their military potential "made a strong impression" on him. He emphasized that the National Defense Agency "will make every effort" to increase Japan's "defense might" in accordance with the military situation in the world. Referring to his meetings with the U.S. defense secretary and the U.S. President's national security adviser, G. Yamashita noted that H. Brown had pointed out that the United States will stick by its "commitments" in Asia. According to the National Defense Agency chief, Z. Brzezinski stressed among other things that China is leaning toward the Western camp and so the United States must continue to make efforts to defelop that trend.

According to ASAHI, the Japanese National Defense Agency chief noted that Z. Brzezinski stated at his meeting with G. Yamashita, that the United States will shortly undertake practical steps connected with providing China with assistance in carrying out the "four modernizations." The National Defense Agency chief let it be known here that U.S. cooperation with China will also include "the scientific and technical sphere which could be linked closely with military cooperation."

It is extremely characteristic that the fabrication of the "Soviet military threat" was impudently put forward during the Japanese Military Department chief's talks both in Washington and at NATO headquarters. This well-worn myth is needed by the Japanese and U.S. military and also the NATO generals to "justify" the policy of the arms race and the fueling of tension.

JAPANESE SHIP OF STATE 'LISTING STRONGLY' TOWARD U.S. GOALS

LD041557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Along a Dangerous Channel"]

[Text] Very large-scale U.S. naval and air force maneuvers have been continuing for a week now in the southern part of the Japanese archipelago. In terms of their scope these maneuvers carried out under the code name "Fortress Gale" are unprecedented in the entire history of U.S. troops' presence in Japan. Suffice it to say that the main forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet--24 ships of various classes, including the attack aircraft carrier, "Kitty Hawk," the guided missile cruiser "Oklahoma City," the amphibian force command ship "Blue Ridge," 280 warplanes and about 50,000 servicemen have been brought in to take part in them.

A spokesman for the 7th Fleet Command told journalists that the aim of the maneuvers is "to rehearse the technical aspect of operations to land an assault force and fight on a captured bridgehead." But the real nature of the Pentagon's latest military undertaking is far broader. The Tokyo press has noted that the United States' true aim is to demonstrate its military power in the Southeast Asian and Far Eastern region. In carrying out these maneuvers the Pentagon is checking the U.S. Armed Forces' ability to perform gendarme functions in the Far East. The anti-Soviet orientation of the "Fortress Gale" maneuvers was not concealed from observers either. KYODO news agency directly pointed out that measures to "resist Soviet Armed Forces" are being rehearsed during the maneuvers.

In undertaking this display the United States has made another move to strengthen its military-political influence in what is in Washington's estimation a vitally important "strategic zone." And the Pentagon's direct military actions in this region are not confined to the aforementioned maneuvers. Before these are even over, large-scale Japanese-U.S. Air Force exercises will begin off Japan's northern coast. Two Japanese air force formations and the 11th Wing of the 5th U.S. army corps will jointly rehearse bombing, firing on ground-based targets and tactics for aerial warfare. Ships of the U.S. Navy which have been involved in the exercises and maneuvers now in progress are displaying great activity in the region of the Japanese Islands. The attack aircraft carrier "Midway" on "combat patrol" has just set off for the shores of Southeast Asia. Its place at the base in the Japanese port of Yokosuka has been taken by another U.S. attack aircraft carrier--"Ranger."

Meanwhile the Pentagon and the Japanese National Defense Agency are elaborating a plan to hold yet more large-scale exercises by the two countries' combined forces. This was announced by Gen S. Nagano, chief of staff of the Japanese "Self-Defense" Ground Forces. He stated that these would be the largest maneuvers ever held in this region and that ground forces, air and naval forces would take part in them. Nagano said that since the numerical strength of the U.S. troops stationed in Japan does not accord with the size of the maneuvers, further contingents of U.S. Armed Forces from Pentagon bases in other regions would be brought in for them. Kyushu Island has been chosen as the site of the maneuvers which are due to begin 30 August.

The consolidation of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and Japan's involvement in U.S. imperialism's global strategy are by no means restricted to the enlistment of Japanese Armed Forces for joint exercises or the use of Japanese territory for U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers. Washington has recently taken a number of steps to harness Japan more closely to its military-political plans. In turn Tokyo, by implementing a broad program for the country's remilitarization and the buildup of the "Self-Defense Forces'" combat might, is eagerly meeting the transatlantic political and military strategists halfway.

A month ago Japanese National Defense Agency Chief Ganri Yamashita visited Seoul. This was the official visit to South Korea by the leader of the Japanese military department. Observers assessed it as a step toward throwing together a three-sided Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. In an interview with the South Korean newspaper CHOSEN ILBO, G. Yamashita stated outright that the course of intensifying the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces'" might--a course "closely linked with the situation on the Korean Peninsula"--is being steered within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty."

In this connection public attention was attracted by the reports that the Pentagon has elaborated plans for landing U.S. troops on the Korean Peninsula in the event of "the outbreak of emergencies." The U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan are entrusted with implementing these plans. Her active assistance is also presupposed from Japan itself and its armed forces.

The latest session of the so-called Japanese-U.S. Coordination Committee for Defense held at the beginning of August in Honolulu (Hawaii) was also devoted to Japan's further involvement in U.S. strategic plans. It was reported that the Japanese representatives at this session familiarized their U.S. partners with the content of the "medium-term official projects for the development of the country's military potential" elaborated by the National Defense Agency. As for the U.S. side, in setting forth the goals and tasks of U.S. military strategy, it reaffirmed its intention to preserve and increase its military presence in Asia and the Far East.

Following this session, G. Yamashita began his 12-day trip to the United States--where he had talks with Defense Secretary H. Brown and Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security aid,--and to NATO headquarters in West Europe.

An irrefutable fact emerges quite obviously from the reports on the course of this trip and the nature and content of the talks which G. Yamashita had in Washington and Brussels: Japan is being drawn increasingly deeply into the channel of dangerous U.S. policy aimed at preserving the United States' gendarme function in various parts of the world.

In actual fact, relying on the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty," Japan's ruling circles are reequipping their "Self-Defense Forces" increasingly actively. Compared with 1970, the Japanese military budget has increased sevenfold! According to official figures, it has now reached $11 billion and taking into account other expenditures, will effectively total as much as $15 billion.

During his talks with H. Brown, G. Yamashita discussed in detail the program for the further consolidating the country's military potential 1980 through 1984. Its National Defense Agency plans in particular to acquire in the next 5 years a further 39 ships for its armed forces, including destroyers, and about 150 warplanes and helicopters and a large quantity of other types of weapons and combat equipment.

The Japanese Government's measures to build up militarist preparations have met with Washington's full approval.

G. Yamashita was greeted with open arms at NATO headquarters. Although Japan is not a member of this bloc, its ties with NATO are growing stronger all the time. And this is not surprising. Reporting on the course of the National Defense Agency chief's visit to Brussels, KYODO noted that Yamashita and the NATO leaders have "similar views regarding the military situation in Europe, including the 'Soviet threat.'"

This mythical "threat" has recently become the hobbyhorse of the champions of Japan's accelerated militarization. Under cover of the noisy propaganda campaign about the "military danger" allegedly emanating "from the north," the National Defense Agency leaders and Japanese generals are pushing through their plans for building up the armed forces and strengthening the Japanese-U.S. military alliance.

The present Beijing leaders are giving active support to this alliance. They are calling for the further consolidation of this alliance and the buildup of the "Self-Defense Forces." That is Beijing's response to the assurances given by the United States through Z. Brzezinski that it will stick by its "commitments" in Asia and promote China's "modernization"--meaning, give it aid to spheres closely linked with military cooperation.

The course toward the buildup of militarist preparations, the development of the arms race and Japan's increasing subordination to transatlantic military-political strategy which the country's ruling circles are steering is given rise to widespread protests among the Japanese public. The very influential Japanese Socialist Party regards the resurrection of militarism being carried out under cover of "the Soviet military threat" as a highly dangerous trend. The Japanese Communist Party and the broad Japanese working people's masses sharply condemn this trend and are struggling persistently against the country's remilitarization.

But influential circles of Japanese monopoly capital and politicians expressing these circles' interests--not to mention the revanchist circles which continue to operate in the country--are stubbornly steering a line toward the expansion of militarist preparations. Under the load of these preparations the Japanese ship of state is listing increasingly strongly toward U.S. global strategy. In steering the course set by the Pentagon pilots, Japan's military leaders are involving the country increasingly deeply in the implementation of dangerous plans which seriously jeopardize the security of not only the peoples of the Far East and Asia but also other peoples of the world.

JAPANESE REQUEST FOR GROMYKO VISIT NEGATIVELY RECEIVED

OW040153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, Sept 3 KYODO--Aleksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, the USSR's all-union legislature, responded rather negatively Monday to a Japanese request for an early visit to Tokyo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The request was made by Hirohide Ishida, former labor minister and a senior dietman of the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, when he and Shitikov exchanged views on expanding personnel exchanges between the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen later, Ishida said he stressed the need for an early visit to Japan by Gromyko to reopen regular bilateral consultations at the ministerial level and help improve Japan-Soviet relations, which he said are stalled because of mutual misunderstanding. Shitikov promised to convey the request to Gromyko, Ishida said.

Suggesting that Foreign Minister Gromyko might lead a Soviet delegation to a Japan-Soviet ministerial economic meeting, Shitikov showed a negative response, Ishida said. In the Soviet Union, it is not customary for a foreign minister to attend an economic conference with a foreign country, Ishida quoted Shitikov as saying.

During the meeting, Ishida asked the Soviet side to release five Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union for alleged illegal fishing. Shitikov said the matter would be handled from a viewpoint of good neighborhood and friendship, but he did not elaborate. According to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, 10 more Japanese fishermen from two fishing boats have been seized by the Soviet Union.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

ID041329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS-- On 31 August Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, made a brief stopover in Moscow on his way to Havana to take part in the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government.

SOLOMENTSEV, DOLGIKH ATTEND MEETING ON ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK

ID032150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A solemn meeting of representatives of the city's public was held here today. It was devoted to the 31st anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials were in the presidium of the meeting.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI LEAVES MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

Seen off by Officials

LD060649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "En Route to Havana"]

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, was in Moscow on 1-2 September. He is on his way to Havana to take part in the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

At the airport the guest was welcomed and seen off by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR deputy ministers S.P. Kozyrev and I.S. Razumovskiy; and Raz Mohammad Paktin, Afghan ambassador to the USSR, and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR.

Cable to Brezhnev

LD060837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "In Interests of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent the following telegram from onboard his aircraft to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman or the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"As I leave behind the borders of the friendly and fraternal USSR I sent you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the friendly Soviet people cordial comradely greetings from myself personally, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the government and the Afghan people.

"I assure you that the relations of unbreakable friendship, genuine good-neighborliness and comprehensive fruitful copperation which have been established between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR since the great April revolution and the conclusion of the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty will strengthen and develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace in the region, in Asia and throughout the world."

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER VIEWS REVOLUTION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

TA051628 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Beirut, August 3, TASS--The revolutionary reforms carried out in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have the full support of the entire population of the country, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin said in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA. He said that the land reform law, adopted after the April revolution, was being implemented successfully. Under this law, the peasants are to get seven million hectares of land previously owned by big feudal landlords. In the course of the first stage of the land reform, which ended recently, more than 300,000 peasant families already received land totalling 500,000 hectares.

H. Amin noted that the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was concentrating its efforts also on the development of industry and expansion of agricultural production, and was drawing up an overall plan for the country's economic development.

We would have achieved even bigger successes in the implementation of our plans if not for foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the prime minister said. The reactionary circles of Pakistan and Iran are trying to prevent the further development of the April revolution. They are smuggling into Afghan territory from partisan hostile propaganda literature and are providing internal counterrevolutionary elements with weapons and money. Gangs armed with American and Chinese-made weapons are being sent into the territory of Afghanistan from Pakistan to carry out subversive activities against the people's regime. But the Afghan people, H. Amin said, are fully resolved to thwart the plot of imperialism and reaction and to go on building a new life.

AFGHAN MINISTER RECALLS SUPPRESSION OF MUTINY

LD041311 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 August 1979 publishes on page 3 under the heading "Rhythm of the Revolution" a 1,200-word Kabul dispatch by APN special correspondent V. Nakaryakov which, after briefly describing the present Afghan scene including religious life in Kabul, gives an account of interviews with M.S. Alemyar, Afghan minister of planning, who outlines the measures the government is taking to improve the population's economic situation, and with 'Aborrashid Jalili, Afghan minister of agriculture and land reform, who describes land reform. The dispatch concludes:

[Question] You mentioned reaction's resistance to the implementation of the reform. How has this been manifested?

[Answer] We assert with complete confidence, the minister replied, that without outside support the internal reactionary elements would be powerless. The feudalists who have fled abroad and are now taking part in acts of subversion could do nothing without it. This year a good harvest has been grown but there have been many cases when gangs have burned the grain as it stands or on the threshing floors and have carried off livestock and even people. Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have been created to repel the gangs, which are hindering normal life. The people are selflessly defending their gains.

"Literally the day after this talk I had occasion to see for myself that the forces of counterrevolution are not dozing: On the afternoon of 5 August they tried to raise a rebellion at the Bela Hesar fortress, located on one of the mountain peaks surrounding Kabul, and to provoke riots in the Afghan capital.

"This moment found me in a crowded street in the city center. I saw how steps were efficiently taken to safeguard Kabul's security. Tanks were deployed on street intersections. Loudspeaker trucks cruised around the city broadcasting reports on the events taking place and appealing to the population to stay calm.

"People listened to the reports attentively, exchanged views, and continued on their way or resumed their ordinary work. There were no signs of panic.

"At 1800 Kabul Radio broadcast a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government statement on the complete defeat of the insurgents, expressing thanks to the capital's inhabitants for the support they gave and their solidarity with the actions of the people's power."

INDIA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Embassy Reception

LD301655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On Occasion of Independence Anniversary"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of India's independence I.K. Gujral, the Indian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception.

The reception was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials.

Message to Brezhnev, Kosygin

LD051349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have received a telegram from Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh expressing thanks for their congratulations and good wishes on the 32d anniversary of India's independence.

The Indian Government and people, the telegram says, have always valued friendship with the USSR Government and the Soviet people and especially the Soviet Union's readiness to cooperate with India in various spheres. We also rejoice in Soviet people's achievements.

We are firmly convinced that the friendly cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, reflecting the friendship between the two countries, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the Indian and Soviet peoples and to the benefit of peace throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to send our best wishes to you and the friendly USSR people.

NEPALESE PAPER'S MISGIVINGS ABOUT U.S. PEACE CORPS CITED

LD052228 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Katmandu, September 5, TASS--Serious misgivings about the stepped up activities of the so-called American "Peace Corps" and the rapid growth of its members in Nepal are voiced by the local progressive paper SAMIKSHA. It notes that operating under the corps' signboard are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Following the fall of the PRC-American regime in Iran, the regional CIA office moved to Rawalpindi, Pakistan. At the same time American intelligence stepped up activities in other South Asian countries. According to the SAMIKSHA the Americans are planning to nearly double the staff of the Peace Corps in Nepal. The organization already lists 275 corpsmen.

The paper recalled that not so long ago India expelled from its territory these far from peaceful activists on charges of spying. The same could be observed in a number of African and Latin American countries which asked the CIA agents who operated under the cover of peace corpsmen to get out, or barred them from entering their territories.

PRAVDA HITS FRENCH CALLS FOR 'JOINT NUCLEAR DEFENSE SYSTEM'

LD050937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Who Stands to Gain?"]

[Text] A broad debate has developed in the French press in the past few days about the prospects of West European "military integration." The resumption of disputes on this topic (their foundation was laid some 25 years ago) was encouraged by a statement made in the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR by A. Sanguinetti, former chairman of the French National Assembly's National Defense Commission, and Gen J. Buis, a military expert. They militated for the development of Franco-West German cooperation in the creation of a joint nuclear defense system--in other words, for the FRG's nuclear armament.

Justifying the need for these steps, the authors cited the mythical "growing Soviet threat" and stated that "unless (West) Germany obtains access to our nuclear arsenal, no salvation is possible for Europe." French Defense Minister Y. Bourges added fuel to the fire. He stated publicly that "participation in Europe's defense is one of the French Armed Forces' main tasks and is directly connected with the territory's security." Many French newspapers interpreted this statement more or less as follows: Henceforth the main thing is the defense of Europe and in no way of France.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote indignantly: "Under these conditions France may perfectly well find itself involved in a conflict totally unconnected with safeguarding its territory's security. Our army will be used for goals which have nothing in common with France's national interests." Former French Prime Minister M. Debre and a number of other well-known French people and newspapers have also keenly opposed the plans for the notorious "European integration in the defense sphere."

The French press recalls that back in 1954 a project for a "European defense community" was rejected by the National Assembly. In many people's opinion, the new project is even worse and more dangerous since it is now a case of nuclear weapons which it is desired to present to the West German militarists.

In a press statement the Elysee Palace dissociated itself from the statements by Sanguinetti and Buis, confirming that the principles of France's defense policy remain unchanged. The question would seem to be worn out, but that is not so. The debate has shown that there are forces in France which, under cover of plans to create a "militarily integrated" West Europe would like to equip the FRG with nuclear weapons, thus jeopardizing the security and independence of their own country and the future of detente and peace in Europe.

HAIFA MEETING BETWEEN AS-SADAT, BEGIN CRITICALLY REPORTED

Concessions to Israel

LD052213 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 5, TASS--Negotiations are continuing in the Israeli town of Haifa between the Egyptian President as-Sadat, who had arrived there, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel. They are taking place within the frameworks of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty concluded this March, which is known to have been rejected by practically all the Arab nations.

The main item on the agenda of the negotiations is further implementation of the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, and also search for ways and means to draw other Arab states into it. As to the first question, a certain measure of "progress" has already been made in it. The Israeli radio reported that Begin agreed to satisfy As-Sadat's request to withdraw Israeli troops two weeks ahead of the fixed deadline from the area of Mount Moses in the southern part of the Sinai Peninsula so as to allow the Egyptian head of state to celebrate pompously the second anniversary of his trip to Jerusalem, which marked the beginning of Egypt's capitulation. Judging by everything, the Israeli premier decided to help As-Sadat in the latter's efforts to advertize the "fruits" of the separate deal in order to give it an "attractive" appearance.

Tel Aviv does not conceal the fact that one of the purposes of the Haifa negotiations is to attract other Arab nations to the road of capitulation. Jordan, Israeli Minister for Internal Affairs Burg said, sharing his hopes, will join the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations "within a few months". This statement was promptly denied by Radio Jordan and qualified as "ludicrous".

Begin, it is reported from Haifa, satisfied As-Sadat's request to release on the occasion of the latter's visit to Israel several Palestinian prisoners "out of humane considerations". This step is also calculated to cause a "positive response" among the inhabitants of the Israel-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River.

In reply to these hand-outs of Tel Aviv which, as a matter of fact, meet its own interests to a no lesser extent than the interests of the Egyptian leadership, As-Sadat, succumbing to heavy Israeli pressure, is compelled to make concessions affecting the sovereignty of his country. Tel Aviv, specifically, refuses to accept any objections to the question of deliveries of Sinai petroleum to Israel in quantities it demands, and at prices suiting it. Furthermore, As-Sadat is made to understand that if he turns down these terms, the transfer to Egypt of the oil fields may be postponed indefinitely....

At the same time, the observers following the progress of the Haifa meeting arrive at the conclusion that the talks on notorious "Palestinian autonomy" and on Sinai petroleum are not the main questions, but serve only as [word indistinct] of "smokescreen" to conceal the main subject--further shaping up of the military-political alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv spearheaded against the Arab states and intended to safeguard U.S. interests in the Middle East. According to reports from Israel, both sides have already reached a preliminary agreement to set up joint Egyptian-Israeli forces designed allegedly "to control" the evacuation of the Israeli Army from the Sinai Peninsula. In reality, the point in question is to create the core of a future military alliance. The practical matters, linked with the setting up of these forces, will be shortly considered by the defence ministers of Egypt and Israel in Washington with the participation of the American side. The negotiations of the two ministers will break the ground for a new As-Sadat-Begin meeting scheduled to be held in the United States this November. It will discuss Cairo's and Tel Aviv's "global" military-political cooperation under Washington's aegis.

Paris, September 5, TASS--One of the questions discussed at the Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting in Haifa is the strategic situation in the region of the Mediterranean Sea, writes the French paper MATIN. The participation in the talks of the defence ministers of Egypt and Israel, the paper points out, denotes "the conclusion of the strategic alliance about which Begin confided with his closest colleagues..."

Baghdad, September 5, TASS--The current trip by As-Sadat to Israel is new evidence of the fact that the Egyptian president has finally toppled into the camp of imperialism and reaction, writes the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH. The developing relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv are leading to the creation of an aggressive American-Egyptian-Israeli military bloc, which is called upon to fulfil the functions of a Near Eastern gendarme, stresses this paper.

Press Conference

LD052220 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 5, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt has made one more step along the road of betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples. Speaking today in the Israeli town of Haifa, where he is having negotiations with Prime Minister Begin, As-Sadat said that from now on he supported Israel's stand on Jerusalem remaining "indivisible." Thus, contrary to his previous statements, the Egyptian president renounced the pan-Arabic demand that the Israel-annexed eastern part of Jersualem, where one of greatest Islamic holies, the Al-Aqsa Mosque, is located, should be restored to Arab sovereignty.

The prelaiminary results of the negotiations were announced during the press conference. The most important of them is the agreement reached by Egypt and Israel to set up a joint Egyptian-Israeli contingent, whose task it will be, according to Begin and As-Sadat, to control the evacuation of Israeli units from the territory of Sinai in accordance with the separate peace treaty. It has been announced that a final agreement on this question would be reached with the participation of the United States. It is common knowledge that the United Nations Security Council has refused to prolong the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai.

Creation of Egyptian-Israeli forces is assessed by commentators as an important practical step towards the formation of a military-political alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv spearheaded against the Arab nations.

Agreement was reached at the Haifa talks that Israel would withdraw its troops from the southern part of Sinai, where St. Catherine Monastery is located, so that As-Sadat could stage there his planned show on the occasion of the second anniversary of the beginning of the so-called "peace initiative." In exchange, as Begin said at the conference, As-Sadat agreed to deliver Israel oil from the Sinai fields.

At the same time, the negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy," which, according to As-Sadat is the main item on the agenda of negotiations, have not yielded, as expected, any results. Begin refused to make even the slightest concessions in this question, which As-Sadat requested in order to be able to pose before the Arabs as a "fighter" for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Israeli prime minister reaffirmed the refusal of his government to recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to enter into negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

As-Sadat stated that he had invited Begin to continue the negotiations in Egyptian territory.

Landmark on Road of Betrayal

LD052202 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Vytsovskiy writes.

There is a sickness called Daltonism meaning that a person is colour-blind. This ailment is not a grave one, but people suffering from it are prohibited to drive automobiles.

However, political Daltonism, particularly if it afflicts statesmen, is a dangerous disease. Many politicians, suffering from this ailment, simply perceive events in a wrong light. This was the case, for instance, with the ex-shah of Iran, who stubbornly perceived the revolution in his country, which proceeded under the green banner of Islam, as a "Red" revolution.

But there are colour-blind people who wish to see the events in the light that suits them best: They deliberately present black as white.

Many believe Egyptian President as-Sadat to be a Daltonian of this kind. Before going to Haifa for his regular meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, he says, for instance that he would allegedly conduct negotiations on the question of "settling the Jerusalem problem". However, the Israeli Foreign Ministry immediately denied this statement, specifying that Begin would not even touch upon this problem. The Egyptian president claimed also that he was going to strive for "autonomy to the Palestinians". But he surely knew that the Israeli Cabinet instructed Begin in advance not to make any concessions in this question. In other words, black was obviously presented here as white. There were seemingly no subjects that could be discussed at Haifa.

However, it turned out during the visit that there were, nevertheless, grounds for the talks. As-Sadat and Begin are in reality discussing the notorious problem of "regional security" in the Middle East. This was confirmed also by the Israeli prime minister, who said that the Haifa meeting was a direct continuation of his conversations with As-Sadat on this subject in Alexandria two months ago.

It is pertinent to recall that the "regional security" system implies a military-political alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv under the aegis of Washington. The purpose of this block is to discharge the political functions of defending imperialist interests in the Middle East. In order to cement further the tripartite pact, Begin intends to make a "good will gesture" to his "ally", namely, to return to As-Sadat earlier than the deadline fixed by the peace treaty the area of the Saint Catherine Monastery in the south of Sinai, specially to allow As-Sadat to hold a pompous show there on November 19 on the occasion of the second anniversary of his capitulatory visit to occupied Jerusalem. Haifa, just as Jerusalem, Camp Cavid and Alexandria, is yet another landmark on the road of betrayal of Arab interests chosen by As-Sadat. In order to camouflage this traitorous course, Cairo is resorting to different tricks and manoeuvres, is proving that black is white and white black.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELL NORWEGIAN UNIFIL

LD311756 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 31, TASS--Israeli artillery supported by Lebanese separatists today heavily shelled the positions of the Norwegian contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Southern Lebanon.

In continuing provocations against the neighbour sovereign state, Israeli artillery shelled for two and a half hours south Lebanese populated localities Ibil as-Saqy, Rashayya al-Jukhkhar and Kafr Hamam.

According to a report of the Palestine WAFA news agency, as a result of the aggressor's shelling of the border populated locality of Maliya, several houses and agricultural crops were destroyed and there are casualties among the local population.

SOUTH LEBANON GOVERNOR DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAIDS

LD052152 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 5, TASS--Over the last year and a half the Israeli military have been continuously expanding the scope of aggression against sovereign Lebanon, subjecting its towns and villages to savage artillery shelling and bombing. The governor of southern Lebanon, H. Faiyad stated that from March 1978 to this day more than 300 civilians were killed and more than a thousand wounded, as a result of Tel Aviv's brazen armed provocations. Some 200,000 Lebanese were rendered homeless. The Israeli Air Force has turned many south Lebanese towns and villages into ruins; Tyre, Saida, Nabatiyah and Palestine refugee camps have suffered particularly. More than 7,000 houses have been demolished completely and another 15,000 buildings have been so seriously damaged as to be made uninhabitable. Their inhabitants were compelled to flee to safer parts of the country in the north.

The progressive Lebanese press underlines that Israel has considerably stepped up armed pressure on neighbouring Lebanon after it signed a separate treaty with Cairo which untied the aggressor's hands. The Israeli military is confident of its impunity also because it feels the constant backing of the United States which generously supplies Tel Aviv with the latest kinds of weaponry. "American Phantoms are killing peaceful citizens"--these were the shouts that greeted U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Dean when encountered yesterday by the population of the south Lebanese city of Saida. Hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians from nearby refugee camps wrathfully condemned Washington's policy of encouraging Israel for its new savage actions and strongly protested to the U.S. ambassador over Tel Aviv's continuing provocations.

New York, September 5, TASS--The magazine TIME gives a vivid description of the destruction wrought in the south Lebanese city of Tyre--the target of intensive Israeli air raids recently.

Once one of the most beautiful cities of south Lebanon, Tyre has now been reduced to a heap of rubble. According to the magazine, the majority of administrative and residential buildings destroyed by bombing raids are of absolutely no military importance. Last week within 24 hours only at least 100 civilian structures, by no means military targets, were demolished. Bombs were dropped even on the city hospital filled with casualties from previous raids. None of these people was a soldier. It would be naive, the magazine underlines, to dismiss all these innocent victims by allegedly inevitable "war-time mistakes."

U.S.-ISRAELI PLAN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT COPRODUCTION

LD311736 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 31, TASS--It was announced by the Pentagon on Thursday that Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown are to meet in September for preliminary talks on the possibility of Israel co-producing an advanced U.S. fighter.

Tom Lambert, the Pentagon's spokesman, said specifically that Defence Secretary Harold Brown invited Weizman to come to Washington on September 14 in order "to discuss a variety of defence issues, including the Israeli desire for increased industrial participation in fighter aircraft production." He pointed out that it has not yet been decided whether the plane in question will be Phantom-16, Phantom-18 or some other fighter plane.

Such cooperation would give Israel some technological benefits. Tel Aviv's spokesman said directly that Israel hopes to use it for overcoming its lag in advanced engine technology.

Plans for American-Israeli co-production of fighter planes is fresh evidence of the United States' persistent policy of supporting Tel Aviv's aggressive course. The announcement on the forthcoming talks between the defence ministers of Washington and Tel Aviv was made at a time when the Security Council's emergency meeting sharply condemned the Israeli military for its crimes in southern Lebanon.

These dangerous plans, which were welcomed in the Pentagon, are viewed by observers in the context of Washington's global strategy. It is pointed out that with the help of this step the United States will strengthen Tel Aviv's "gendarme potential" for safeguarding American interests in the oil-rich Middle East by intensifying military blackmail against countries and peoples of the region. Moreover, by giving Israel the right to co-produce military equipment, the United States hopes to clear itself of charges of complicity in the policy of genocide which is being practised by the Tel Aviv rulers against Arab peoples. It is well known that in violation of American laws, Israel uses American-supplied arms for killing peaceful people in Lebanon. At the same time manufacture of modern military equipment by Israel will further increase its role as the United States' "assistant" in arms exports to countries to which Washington does not venture, "for diplomatic reasons," to give direct military aid. Tel Aviv is already discharging these functions by supplying arms to the most odious dictatorial and racist regimes in Africa and Latin America.

Some government officials say that the build-up of Israel's military potential in the conditions of instability in the Middle East will be a risky affair, i.e. one fraught with conflict and bloodshed.

TASS RIDICULES REPORT OF ISRAEL'S DAYAN, PALESTINIANS MEETING

LD051008 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Dayan's 'Day-Dreaming' and Aspirations of the Palestinians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--Tass commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

According to reports coming in from Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Dayan did some quite unusual business last week. He had meetings with Palestinians from the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. What is more, as stressed by Israeli news media, they were Palestinians who "sympathize with the Palestine Liberation Organization."

If even such meetings did take place, it was very difficult for the Palestinians, living under Israeli gunpoint, to reject Dayan's initiative. On the other hand, as stressed by the Israeli press itself, they did not represent during these contacts the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is indicative also that the head of the Israeli Foreign Office has not advanced any new proposals contributing to a solution of the Palestinian problem, and he could not have advanced any, for that matter.

No self-determination, no independent Palestinian state, no talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization--such are Israel's three "no's". What was the subject of Dayan's talk with the Palestinians? As stated by Heidar 'Abd ash-Shafi, chairman of the Gaza Red Crescent Society, with whom the minister met, "he wanted to day-dream a bit."

But the points in question are not dreams, because [word indistinct] that Dayan can hardly be regarded as a sentimental person. The point is that the authority of the Palestine Liberation Organization grew immeasurably in the international arena lately, The U.N. Security Council debates, the scandalous "Young affair," the growing support given to the Palestine Liberation Organization in Western Europe and the simultaneously growing isolation of Tel Aviv on the Palestine question--such are the elements tending to erode Israel's prestige, and they made Dayan give himself up to "day dreams." This is why he imposed the contacts on the Palestinians in order to create the impression among critics of Israel abroad that Tel Aviv also sense the wind of changes, though refuses to alter in the [word indistinct] its blockhead policy.

An interesting point: Premier Begin's government is keeping mum about Dayan's contacts. But it did not keep silent when the U.S. ex-ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young met the P.L.O. Permanent Representative in the United Nations I.Z. at-Tarazi. What is more, it insisted that the White House should make him resign. Consequently, Dayan's meetings are definitely sanctioned from above and are intended to whitewash the "hawkish" reputation of the "cabinet of extremists."

As to the Palestinians, according to Dayan himself they continue to refuse to take part in the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called "administrative autonomy" are coming out for the setting up of their own independent state, in support of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

It is obvious that there is a huge gap between Dayan's "day-dreaming" and the aspirations of the Palestinians. The attempts by means of promises and threats to follow in As-Sadat's and Begin's footsteps are doomed to failure.

EGYPT PLANS MILITARY AID TO MOROCCO, OMAN

LD041242 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 4, TASS--The Egyptian leadership is obediently discharging the task assigned to it to defend imperialism's interests in the Middle East.

As recently stated in Alexandria by the Egyptian President As-Sadat, he intends to render military aid to Morocco in the conflict over Western Sahara. The Arab press reports that in the course of the meeting with the Israeli Premier Begin in Alexandria two months ago As-Sadat had concluded a secret military-political pact with him which delimits strictly the police functions to be discharged by Cairo and Tel Aviv in the Middle East.

Egypt's desire to force Libya by means of military pressure to stop criticising Cairo's separatist capitulatory course, to interfere directly in the Maghreb events, shows that the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, reached in Alexandria, are beginning to be implemented.

Oman is also calling for Cairo's "aid", as stated by the new ambassador of that country to Egypt, Al-Ghazali, during the presentation of his credentials to As-Sadat. His government will continue to expand cooperation with Egypt in all spheres, primarily, in the military domain. The ambassador confirmed the intention of the Oman Sultan Qabus to render "full support" to the Egyptian (?regime's) line of achieving a separate settlement of the Middle East problem. He stressed that in case of any "threat", the Oman Government intended to ask As-Sadat for military "aid." It is common knowledge that a contingent of Egyptian troops is already stationed in Oman. It was shipped there to replace the Iranian units that took part in punitive operations to suppress the national-liberation movement in Dhofar Province. After the victory of the anti-shah revolution in Iran the Iranian expeditionary corps was withdrawn from Oman.

SAVCHENKO COMMENTARY DENIES SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN KORDESTAN

NC051352 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Reports coming in testify to the aggravation of (?conditions) in Iran. In Kordestan fighting continues between the army and Kurdish revolutionaries who want national and cultural autonomy within the framework of a unified Iran. Most Iranians are of the opinion that the bloodshed and air raids are harsh measures which not only totally fail to rectify the situation, but actually make it worse.

As has been observed, in Kordestan too [words indistinct] forces exist which want to transfer responsibility for the situation from the shoulders of the guilty to those of the innocent. Propagandists are alleging that the Soviet Union is to blame for the current conditions in Kordestan. This is nothing new--I repeat, this is nothing new. Those who had in the past attempted to incorrectly portray events in Iraqi Kordestan resorted to the same propaganda. Then as now the (?bases) for such anti-Soviet fabrications did not and cannot possibly exist.

The whole world is well aware that noninterference in the affairs of other nations has been and is one of the foundation stones of Soviet foreign policy. The result of such anti-Soviet propoganda in the past was that the propagandists themselves (?were caught in its) [words indistinct].

I imagine that in the current affairs of Kordestan too [words indistinct] although lacking information, they want to say something for the sake of saying it.

It is clear that such an anti-Soviet tendency might cause a deviation from a correct, intelligent solution of the difficulties existing in Kordestan and result in continuing bloodshed, which all true friends of Iran are witnessing today with great regret.

Everyone is well aware that the transfer of cultural autonomy to the Kurds within the framework of a unified Iranian nation has not yet appeared. All [word indistinct] point to the fact that a definite solution in Kordestan is possible. It is clear that such a course may bring about the establishment of security and calm in Kordestan and cause a decrease in the convulsive conditions and internal (?unrest) throughout Iran.

IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY ON RIGHTIST 'POGROMS,' KORDESTAN

LD051503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 3 September TASS--In Iranian Kordestan government troops are continuing their general offensive against the positions of the Kurdish rebels advocating the granting of national autonomy to that region. Iranian Army regular troops and subunits of "Guards of the Revolution" are conducting combat operations with tank, artillery and air support. As Tehran Radio has reported, the rebels are sustaining great losses. Today government troops, having overcome the Kurds' stubborn resistance, captured thecity of Piranshahr and also entered the suburbs of Mahabad. This city's religious figures have sent Ayatollah Khomeyni a message accusing the authorities of "destroying the Kurds." Helicopters and aircraft, a radio report states, are dropping on Kurdish settlements leaflets calling on people to lay down their arms and assist the army in destroying the leaders of Iran's Kurdish Democratic Party.

A letter of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) Central Committee published in the newspapers KEYHAN and BAMDAD has been disseminated here. Pointing out the tense situation which has evolved in the country, the party warns that if forces devoted to the cause of the revolution fail to curb reaction, the Iranian revolution oould be reversed. The closure of a number of newspapers and journals, including the newspaper MARDOM, the press organ of the Tudeh Central Committee, the pogroms against party officer in other cities and provinces of the country, the attacks on party members and their supporters, including the execution without trial in Kermanshah of two Tudeh members who had nothing to do with extremist groups and events in Kordestan--all this attests that the actions of rightists are certainly not directed against reaction and supporters of the shah's regime.

The letter sets forth a demand for an end to oppression of the Tudeh Party, lifting of the ban on the publication of MARDOM and other newspapers and the issuing of instructions to revolutionary prosecutors and other responsible organs to protect the party's activities by law from the raids and attacks by extremist groups, SAVAK men and reaction. A considerable part of the letter is devoted to the events in Kordestan. In our opinion, the letter states, the Kurdish question is not a problem of yesterday or today. The problem of Iranian Kordestan has complex historical, geographic and national roots. The only sensible solution to this problem is to grant the Kurds autonomy within the framework of Iran's territorial integrity and national unity. The People's Party of Iran is prepared to make every effort and to use its whole potential for the peaceful solution of the Kurdish problem and to this end it proposes immediate cessation of military operations on both sides, cessation of the activities of revolutionary courts and holding of talks with a view to formulating a political solution to the problem.

PERSIAN GULF COUNTRIES SEEN READY TO 'REBUFF' U.S. INTERVENTION

LD041357 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[APN-attributed V. Nakaryakov article under the rubric "Remarks of a Political Observer": "Oil, Weapons and Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] The clouds are thickening over the Persian Gulf. This metaphor occurs with increasing frequency in newspaper headlines and defines not a meteorological phenomenon but a political situation. [paragraph continues]

The public in Arab countries is seriously concerned at U.S. policy in the Near East, whose pivot is the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. The so-called "peace" treaty aroused in the region not only a resolute protest rejecting As-Sadat's capitulatory course, but also concrete political and economic sanctions against Egypt.

In response the United States launched psychological warfare against the Arab states, right up to threats of military intervention. The United States regards those countries' territories as its own oil deposits, which it could "defend" at any time with the help of the "quick strike corps" that is being urgently created.

Syria's AL-BA'TH newspaper writes that the American administration's hostility to the Arabs yields nothing to Israel's hostility. The U.S. "special" relations with Saudi Arabia have also been seriously complicated. It took several months of intensive secret diplomacy to avert the threat of a public break between these "true friends," during which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was forced to admit that "quite clear-cut and sharp differences" exist in relations between the two countries.

"The question of an all-embracing peace agreement, under which the Palestinians' rights would be recognized and the holy places in East Jerusalem would be returned, is so important for us and is regarded so emotionally by us that it is the cornerstone of the entire problem," Saudi Finance Minister Aba al-Khayl stated.

The position is clearly formulated, and it is increasingly supported by Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, on whose customary compliance the United States had counted. This has certainly not gone unnoticed in Washington.

When U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown was asked about the possibility of occupying oilfields in the Persian Gulf on the grounds that this "accords with U.S. national interests," he replied that such an approach could hardly be described as other than aggressive, and recommended that more attention be devoted to political cooperation and the political resolution of the questions in general.

Very sober reasoning, it would seem. But we must examine more attentively, in Brown's opinion, the nature of a political solution to the problem.

Above all, it consists in arming Egypt and Israel, and then in deliveries of weapons to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region. In recent days the U.S. Congress has sanctioned several such enactments; Cairo has been granted credit for the purchase of military hardware worth $3.7 billion. Israel has been allocated an additional $800 million for the construction of air bases. The United States is providing for the modernization of four combat battalions in Saudi Arabia.

Thus Washington regards political cooperation and the peace process as being directly connected with weapons deliveries.

The recent Iranian-Kuwaiti talks have attracted attention. The Iranian leaders and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Ahmad as-Sabah stressed that the problem of Persian Gulf security must be resolved exclusively by the countries of that region, and condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

While the numbers of the "quick strike corps" landing force are training in North Carolina and Washington is elaborating plans for psychological warfare operations aimed at splitting Arab unity, the countries of the region are preparing to rebuff any adventures.

"America has the strength, but lacks right and justice," Syria's TISHRIN newspaper writes. Relying precisely on right and justice, the Arab peoples are becoming increasingly aware of the need to form a united front to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

SOVIET-ARAB COOPERATION COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

ID042344 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Fruits of Soviet-Arab Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--The third meeting of the Council of the Soviet-Arab Chamber of Commerce opened in Moscow today. Taking part in its work are leaders of the chambers of commerce and industry of the USSR, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, United Arab Emirates. The meeting is to discuss, specifically, the problems of transfer to the Arab states of Soviet technology related to several branches of industry, development of business contacts on a long-term basis, ways of finding new forms of commercial and economic relations, training of technical personnel for the national economies of the Arab states.

Soviet-Arab business partnership is developing on an equitable basis for a quarter of a century now. Established during this period were diverse [word indistinct] contacts. The sides have [words indistinct] rich experience, created conditions for further developing this cooperation. The fruits of this cooperation include economic achievements [words indistinct], among others, by such key projects of major economic importance, for the corresponding states, as the Aswan complex and the Hulwan metallurgical plant in Egypt, the Euphrates hydrotechnical complex in Syria, the Al-Hadjar iron and steel plant in Algeria, the northern Rumaylah oil field in Iraq.

The Soviet Union renders substantial assistance to the Arab nations in geological prospecting, (?proportional) development of different fuel sectors, mining and building industries. The Soviet Union is helping these countries to carry out large-scale irrigation work, develop agriculture, train skilled personnel. The USSR renders to several states of the Arab world assistance on mutually advantageous terms in building major projects envisaged by their national development plans. The oil industry is a major sphere of the Soviet Union's cooperation with Arab states. The Soviet Union and other countries of socialism help to increase the extraction and processing of petroleum in Iraq, Algeria and Libya. In rendering economic and technical assistance to Arab states, the Soviet Union leaves all the projects built with its assistance in full possession of the given states, never pursues the purpose of making profit and getting different unilateral advantages.

NOVOYE VREMYA TRACES ORIGINS OF SUDAN DISTURBANCES

ID311447 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 24 Aug 79 pp 14-15 LD

[A. Stepanov article: "Sudan: Symptoms of Discontent"]

[Text] Turbulent student demonstrations took place in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, in the first half of August as a mark of protest at the food shortages and rising prices. [paragraph continues]

Barricades were erected in the streets, stones were thrown at cars, and a number of educational institutions were closed. Disturbances also flared up in other cities in the country. On 11 August, demanding higher wages and lower prices, the railroad workers' trade union--the biggest in the country--also declared a 5-day strike. The Sudanese authorities resorted to mass arrests in an attempt to reduce the wave of popular demonstrations. As news agencies report, the total number of arrests exceeded 800.

After these events President J. Numayri of Sudan adopted the decision to remove from his posts 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, the country's first vice president and general secretary of the Sudan Socialist Union, holding him responsible for the emergence of economic difficulties. Speaking on Sudanese television 13 August, Numayri declared that he would head this political organization--the only legal one in the country.

A few days later there came a report on the removal of nine more people from the Sudan Socialist Union's top leadership. Changes have also affected the government, which is also headed by Numayri. Eight ministers have been replaced.

At the same time, as has become usual here at times of the worsening internal political situation, the authorities have cracked down on progressive forces with repression. Many people accused of membership of the proscribed Communist Party have been thrown into jail. Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that the president of Sudan has accused "communist forces" of "inciting students to rebellion." At the same time he admitted the existence of serious economic problems.

Indeed, the cost of living is rising rapidly in Sudan, and there is not enough bread or other essential commodities. The position of the indigent sections of the population is steadily deteriorating. The working people's discontent has also been increased by the government's recent economic measures dictated by the IMF: The removal of the state subsidy on wheat prices, the raising of sugar and gasoline prices and the devaluation of the Sudanese pound.

The Arab press points out that there is also appreciable discontent in the country over the government's foreign policy course. By supporting Egyptian President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy, the government has isolated Sudan in the international arena and primarily among Arab states, which have reduced their aid to it. In a memorandum sent to Numayri the Sudanese students union has also made these demands: restore freedom of the press, legalize political parties and replace the present cabinet with a "government of public salvation."

Fearing the further intensification of antigovernment demonstrations, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR writes, the president turned to As-Sadat for assistance, reminding him that in return for Khartoum's unconditional support for Cairo's political line the Egyptian president had promised to come to the Sudanese regime's assistance in difficult times. Certain Arab newspapers--Beirut's AL-LIWA', for example--maintain that Cairo has responded to this request and sent new contingents to supplement the Egyptian troops already in Sudan. According to press reports, tension remains in the country. The present exacerbation of the situation, so London's FINANCIAL TIMES believes, "could be one of the most difficult tests that the Numayri government has encountered in 10 years in power."

CUBAN NAVY COMMANDER, DELEGATION VISIT BAKU

LD051245 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--The delegation of Cuban naval seamen which is in our country at the invitation of Admiral of the USSR Fleet S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy, has spent 2 days in the Azerbaijan capital. It is headed by Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of the Revolutionary Navy of Cuba.

On 22 August the guests were received at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Having warmly welcomed the envoys from the Island of Freedom, Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, told them of the enormous successes achieved in Azerbaijan in the years of Soviet power and of the republic party organization's activity in mobilizing working people to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans and socialist pledges of the fourth year and the entire 5-year plan.

Our countries and communist parties, Comrade Pugachev said, are united by a single Marxist-Leninist ideology and indestructible friendship. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Azerbaijan relate to the heroic Cuban people with great fellow feeling and attentively follow their successes in socialist building. We are confident that the traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba will continue to strengthen and develop in the name of the achievement of new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Having expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome given to the Cuban guests on Azerbaijan soil, Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado noted the great changes which have taken place in the face of Baku over the last few years since his first visit here. We know, he said, what immense tasks the Soviet people are resolving in communist building and we rejoice at your achievements.

The commander of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy noted the firm bonds of friendship which link the two countries' peoples, including their armed forces, and stressed that the further development of this fraternal cooperation will make a worthy contribution to the struggle against international imperialism.

Participating in the conversation were G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; I.V. Glushchenko, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and admirals and officers of the USSR Navy and the Revolutionary Navy of the Republic of Cuba.

The guests visied the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla, the S.M. Kirov Red Banner Caspian Higher Naval School and the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla Museum of Combat Glory and aquainted themselves with the sights of Baku.

On 23 August the delegation left for Volgograd.

NICARAGUA, ROMANIA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD050934 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, (TASS-PRENSA LATINA)--Nicaragua and Romania have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level. This is said in an official announcement made here on Tuesday by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA, U.S. PLANS

LD200906 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

["Upholding the Gains"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 20, TASS--The problems facing new power in Nicaragua are vast, PRAVDA writes today. It points out that the damage caused to the country by the Somoza regime is assessed at approximately five billion dollars.

In a commentary devoted to the situation in Nicaragua after the dictatorial regime has been routed completely, PRAVDA writes: "Relying on enthusiasm of the liberated people, the revolutionary power started liquidating the grim legacy of the past. Patriots stress that achieving unity of all the democratic forces of the country is of primary importance.

"The same forces that were yesterday doing everything to save the bloody dictator now harbour new plans with regard to Nicaragua, the newspaper writes. First, they would like to prevent the repetition of the 'Nicaraguan version' in other countries of the continent whose peoples languish under the yoke of tyrants and, second, they would like to find the way of influencing Managua so that the new power 'should not go too far to the left'."

At a recent conference in the White House, representatives of the Pentagon and the CIA insisted that "resolute" measures should be taken to prevent the crash of the dictatorships in El Salvador, Guatemala and other explosive countries.

"The just cause of the Nicaraguan people enjoys strong support of the freedom-loving people of the whole world, PRAVDA stresses in conclusion. The Soviet people help in every way they can the people of the remote Latin American country at the trying period of its life. The internationalist solidarity helps the Nicaraguan patriots in the struggle for consolidation of the gains of the revolution."

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS COSTA RICA'S MORA VALVERDE

LD050857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To comrade Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Costa Rica Popular Vanguard Party.

Dear Comrade Manuel Mora Valverde:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you, the leader of the Costa Rican communists and an eminent figure in the Latin American communist and workers movement, on your 70th birthday.

Your entire life as a communist and patriot is inextricably linked with the struggle of the working class and all working people of Costa Rica and their militant detachment--the Popular Vanguard Party--to consolidate their motherland's national independence and for peace, democracy and social progress.

Soviet communists know you well as a proven friend of our country, a consistent internationalist and fighter for the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

We wish you, dear comrade, good health and renewed success in your noble activity for a bright future for the Costa Rican working people.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD051505 Moscow Domestic Serice in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin today examined issues of the practice of holding sessions of soviets of people's deputies in the Uzbek SSR, regular elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and to local soviets of people's deputies, parliamentary ties between the USSR and countries which participated in the CSCE and other issues. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted decisions on all issues discussed.

The session was chaired by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Taking part in the discussion of issues on the agenda were: Grishin and Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo, and Yasnov, Vatchenko, Kholov, Kabin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and others.

GEORGIAN CP CRITICIZES SATIRICAL MAGAZINE, FIRES EDITOR

LD051225 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At the Georgian CP CentralCommittee": "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Journal NIANGI"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee has examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the republican satrical and humorous journal NIANGI and has adopted a corresponding resolution.

The Georgian CP Central Committee noted that despite certain work being done by the journal's editorial board to eradicate the negative phenomena which still exist in our social life, NIANGI's activity as a whole does not conform to the spirit and demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The editorial board has failed to give proper support to the Georgian CP Central Committee's course toward uncompromising, principled struggle against elements of subjectivism and voluntarism, private ownership trends, bribery, moneygrubbing and other unacceptable antisocial phenomena.

The journal's stance and its editorial collegium are distinguished by lack of principle and superficiality in the treatment of themes. Often the journal presents individual negative phenomena as generalizations, which misinforms the reader. Some topics are politically immature and do not correspond to the real state of affairs, sometimes aspersions are cast on the prestige of the working class, rural working people and representatives of other sectors of the national economy.

Most of the items published in the journal have no serious social significance. The journal's editorial board is detached from life, works without a plan and fails to make the necessary demands regarding the ideological and artistic standard of items. The journal is tastelessly presented and has an unattractive external appearance.

The authors' aktiv is scarcely ever asked to work for NIANGI, the journal's issues chiefly comprise items by permanent staff workers which leads to uniformity, a narrow range of themes and banality.

The works by the actual journal leaders, which appear in large quantities in every issue and which lack topicality and a high literary and artistic standard, are a bad example to the creative collective.

Jubilee mania and endless panegyrics are a serious shortcoming in the activity of the NIANGI journal's editorial collective. Materials of this kind have appeared in 20 of the last 24 issues and the expediency and political direction of these eulogies have not always been justified. Many articles are rehashes of old topics.

The poor standard of the journal, its obvious provincialism, its trivial themes and lightweight approach and the creative and ideological defects in the articles are also explained by the fact that the editorial collegium is virtually inactive.

The journal makes a habit of ignoring working people's letters. The editorial collegium and the journal's chief editor, Comrade Z.V. Gemazashvili, are not fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's instructions to the effect that the press cannot solve the important tasks facing it without serious and regular work with working people's letters.

As chief editor of the journal, Comrade Gemazashvili has failed to insure leadership of the editorial collective of the required organizational and ideological and artistic standard.

Comrade Z.V. Gemazashvili has been released from the post of chief editor of NIANGI for failing to insure the proper organizational and ideological and artistic leadership of the journal.

The new leadership and editorial collegium are instructed to eliminate the shortcomings and improve the journal's ideological and artistic standard as quickly as possible in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The journal must comprehensively contribute to the implementation of the Georgian CP Central Committee's course toward uncompromising, principled struggle against vestiges of the past and negative phenomena, making this the main direction of its activity.

Special attention should be devoted to showing the processes of the normalization of the moral and psychological climate taking place in the republic's life and seeking out and using in the journal's work effective forms which strikingly demonstrate the ideas of internationalism, thus directing the spearhead of its satire against bourgeois propaganda. It must regularly publish items in such popular genres as political pamphlets, feuilletons on international themes and others. Readers must be widely familiarized with works by writers in the fraternal republics and socialist community countries and also progressive satirists abroad. It is necessary to introduce the practice of reprinting other journal's pages and issues and to establish close business ties with related publications.

Skillful use must be made of methods of satire and humor and journalism's diverse possibilities in the struggle against people who steal socialist property, scroungers and grabbers, bureaucrats and all kinds of violators of the rules of socialist communal life and it is necessary to rely on objective, specific, instructive and constructive criticism.

The journal's editorial board must organize regular discussions, involving the wide readers' aktiv, of thematic plans and journal issues and meetings and conferences with labor collectives.

In order to recruit new author cadres, the journal must hold regular creative competitions for the best feuilleton and humorous story and give over more space to well-known republican writers, poets, artists and journalists.

The editorial board's network of part-time correspondents must be renewed in all rayons and it is necessary to participate actively with party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and administrative organs.

Special attention must be devoted to the interest value and literary quality of published materials, and the artistic and printing format of the journal must be improved, as must its organizational role. And critical materials must have a specific target and must be the result of creative, publicistic questing and systematic labor by the editorial collective.

The NIANGI editorial board must pay special attention to improving work with working people's letters, using the topical questions presented in them when elaborating themes, and to systematic analysis of the journal's mail.

USTINOV ARRIVES IN IZHEVSK TO PRESENT AWARD

LD041430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union arrived in Izhevsk today. He will take part in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of October Revolution to the town of Izhevsk.

At the airport, Comrade Ustinov was met by Marisov, first secretary of the Udmurt Obkom; (Tubylov), chairman of the Udmurt ASSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium; (Kudyashev), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the autonomous republic, and by Zykov, first secretary of the Izhevsk Gorkom. Comrade Ustinov visited the Izhmash production association where he familiarized himself with the production of motorcycles. In a talk with the heads of the enterprise, specialists and workers he showed interest in the progress of socialist competition, in the introduction of modern technological processes and the organization of production and in the conditions of work and the lives of machine builders. Comrade Ustinov laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ARREST OF DISSIDENT, HOUSE SEARCHES

LD050909 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Arrest of an Orthodox Dissident"]

[Text] Soviet orthodox dissident Vladimir (Porech), aged 37, was arrested in Leningrad 1 August and accused of "propagating anti-Soviet slanders."

It has been learned from dissident sources that eight searches of the homes of people participating in a seminary took place in Moscow and Leningrad at the beginning of August. Many books on theology and philosophy were seized by the police.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD CONFERENCE ON PLANNING CHANGES

LD051043 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Smolnyy Conference"]

[Excerpts] The attention of communists and all Soviet people is focused on the published party Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Widespread organizational and political work has developed in Leningrad and oblast party organizations for the fulfillment of these resolutions.

A conference of heads of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs and scientific institutions, leading production workers and representatives of the mass information and propaganda media was held in Smolnyy yesterday.

The report on the main questions relating to the outlined changes in planning and management methods was delivered by A.V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

The conference was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

KOMI OIL PRODUCTION RATES EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

LD051405 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 LD

["Correspondent" V. Krukovskiy interview with N.N. Kochurin, secretary of Komi Obkom, under the rubric "Interview for the Issue": "Oil and Gas of the North"]

[Excerpts] Syktyvkar--Today the European north is an important supplier of hydrocarbon raw material. On its basis, in accordance with the decision of the 25th party congress, the formation of the Timan-Pechora industrial complex has begun.

Our correspondent V. Krukovskiy asked N.N. Kochurin, secretary of Komi Obkom, to describe how the creation of this sector of the national economy has been progressing and the prospects for its development.

[Kochurin] In terms of the rates at which the extraction of Komi fuel is increasing the republic now holds a leading place in the country. Some 17 million tons of oil, over 18 billion cubic meters of gas and millions of tons of condensate are extracted here. By the end of the 5-year plan these volumes will increase considerably. To give a better idea of the steps taken by this sector let me quote the following example. Last year the republic delivered to consumers the 100-millionth ton of oil since the kray's development. While 40 years were needed to extract the first 50 million tons, the next 50 were extracted in scarcely more than 5 years. We are confident that these rates will continue to grow.

OILMEN DISCOVER NEW CASPIAN SEA FIELD

LD051255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent L. Tairow report: "Forecasts Proved Correct"]

[Text] Baku, 31 August--A borehold--the first to reveal a new deposit--has just gushed 15 km from Neftyanyye Kamni, the city constructed on metal piles.

Kaspmorneftegazprom association specialists assert that the forecasts of geologists who believed that the area on the so-called 28 April structure would be a new source of fuel under the bed of the Caspian have been justified.

KUNAYEV CALLS FOR RESTORATION OF KARAGANDA COALFIELD

LD050851 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Karagandinskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Karagandinskaya Oblast is one of the republic's leading oblasts in terms of economic potential. The tasks of further developing it and improving party leadership of the economy in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress and 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress decisions were examined at a Karagandinskiy Obkom plenum.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by the meeting. He made a speech. Party, Soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organs, he stressed, must consolidate and comprehensively develop successes achieved in the economic and cultural spheres, in strengthening ties between science and production and in actively introducing the latest achievements of technical progress and propagating leading experiences. It is important to overcome as soon as possible the lag at a number of coal enterprises, bring their work up to the level of leading collectives and widely develop socialist competition for maximum labor productivity, efficient use of all mining equipment and absolute observance of work safety regulations. Constant attention must be paid to the coalfield's long-term development, and it must be restored to its former glory.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev pointed out specific reserves for further increasing pig iron and steel smelting and finished rolled metal production at the Karaganda metallurgical combine, and the importance of adopting effective measures to improve the work of cement, chemical, and mining and enriching industry enterprises and to raise output quality.

Capital construction organization must be raised to the proper standard. In order to do this, fuller use must be made of machinery and mechanical equipment; it must not be allowed to lie idel; scientific labor organization and production management must be introduced on a wider scale, and labor discipline must be strengthened. Special attention must be paid to accelerating the construction of a tin-plate shop at Kazakhstan's Magnitka and of new capacities at the Karaganda industrial rubber goods plant, the Karagayly mining and enriching combine, the "Vostochnaya" coal enriching factory and a number of other major projects. There must be greater concern for housing, cultural and consumer construction, trade and medical services for the population. Agricultural workers and enterprises acting as patrons are faced with important tasks.

They must speed up harvest preparations, carry out harvest work quickly and without losses, develop socialist competition among grain growers to fulfill inside 4 years the 5-year plan for grain sales to the state, and create the requisite stock of seed and forage. At the same time, it is essential to procure enough good fodder for special stock raising, to increase production and sale to the state of meat, milk and livestock products in general, and to provide the oblast with the requisite amount of potatoes and vegetables.

In the light of the well-known party demands it is necessary to improve the organization of ideological and political education work in every area of the economy, science and culture, develop businesslike criticism and self-criticism and struggle resolutely against all shortcomings.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that the oblast's working people will do all they can to successfully carry out harvest work, will substantially overfulfill socialist pledges on the sale of grain and other agricultural products to the state, will create a reliable stock of fodder for livestock and will fulfill the year's targets for the development of industry, capital construction and all types of transport and communications.

The plenum examined an organizational matter. The plenum elected A.G. Korkin first secretary of Karagandinskiy Obkom and released V.K. Akulintsev from this post in connection with his retirement.

B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and I.S. Kozlov, CPSU Central Committee executive, participated in the plenum's work.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS TO AUGMENT SEARCH FOR OIL

LD051900 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, declared that there is no danger of an energy crisis either for the Soviet Union or for the countries of the socialist community as a whole. Petr Neporozhniy made this statement in an interview with the NEW TIMES weekly, in which he spoke on how the USSR is resolving the problem of energy supply. "The long-term course for the planned development in the first place of national resources has proved to be fully effective, the minister said. The Soviet power has started this work since the very first days of its existence. Suffice it to recall the state plan for the electrification of Russia (Goelro). The Soviet power industry was developing without placing any stake on import, on the basis of complex balanced use of the available diverse natural resources. They were explored, studied and developed on a planned basis, without seeking momentary benefits, but with due regard for the longterm interests of our rapidly developing economy and the needs of the countries of the socialist community. In this connection was established an integrated power grid making it possible to manoeuvre the flow of electricity and spend it more economically. Electric power has played and is continuing to play a leading role in our energy balance.

"It would be wrong, however, to think, the minister went on to say, that we have no problems involved in fuel and energy supply. The point is that the main reserves of fuel resources are concentrated in the country's eastern areas, while 80 percent of energy are consumed in the European part of the USSR. Therefore, it is necessary to carry large quantities of fuel over long distances. In our search for oil we are moving farther eastward and northward and its transportation becomes ever more expensive.

On the other hand an indirect impact is felt also of economic upheavals, the energy crisis and inflation in the West, as the economy of the countries of the socialist community is not shut off with an impenetrable wall from the non-socialist world. The socialist countries take into account that the worsening of the world economic situation creates certain problems for them. This concerns, in particular, the preservation of the high-level of oil and oil products consumption, which has been reached, and ensuring a steady growth of power facilities.

"But all of these problems do not change the main thing: Our country is fully self-sufficient in fuel resources. The question is only how to use them even more efficiently, the minister pointed out."

We will further resolve the energy problem comprehensively. Petr Neporozhniy stressed the necessity of creating an energy base in the European part of the USSR. "With this aim, he says, a major programme has been drawn up for construction in that part of the country of atomic power plants so as to bring their aggregate generating capacity to reach 100 million kilowatts in the next few decades. A practical implementation of this programme has been started".

The minister pointed out that "simultaneously with increasing our energy potential, we are taking all measures for a sensible, most rational and economic use of our fuel and energy resources."

TRADE MINISTER NOTES SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS

LD060630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Taking part in our bulletin we have Aleksandr Ivanovich Struyev, USSR minister of trade:

Respected comrades: I want to use the opportunity that has been afforded me to dwell on certain topical questions pertaining to trade. For indeed, all the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is subordinated to one aim: to raise by all means possible the standard of living of the Soviet people. Concern for man and his well-being runs through the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of our party Central Committee. For this reason, the party and the state devote special attention not only to raising the monetary income of the population but also to increasing the production of goods and to the development and improvement of Soviet trade. Precisely on this basis, over 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade rose by almost R31 billion, or by 15 percent. There were increases in consumption per head of population of cotton fabrics and articles made from these, of outer and underwear made from knitted fabrics, of leather footwear and of several other industrial goods and foodstuffs. Yet, all the same we are still not as yet providing for full satisfaction of the demand. Often customers are unable to obtain the goods of their taste.

At times the absence on sale of goods produced in sufficient quantity is caused by bad retail organization. Citizens quite justifiably write to central bodies and to the press about deficiencies in the retailing of certain goods and in the way service is organized. The chief reason is that the growing demand from the population is overtaking production capabilities. The monetary income of the working people, particularly in recent years, has been rising considerably faster than the output of consumer goods. For the majority of goods in short supply, such as, for instance, cotton and linen fabrics, socks, tights, certain types of goods for children, thread, toilet soap, toothbrushes and toothpaste and several others, orders from the trade are still not being fully satisfied by industry.

Aside from the objective reasons behind the shortage of agricultural products and raw materials there is no small number of instances of shortfalls by industry, which is slow to gear production to the demand from the population. Therefore, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, one of the key economic tasks remains that of increasing production, expanding the range and raising the quality of consumer goods. This party line finds its embodiment in concrete actions. Measures are being implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and the government for increasing production of goods in mass demand and raising the quality of the, including particularly goods for children. As a result, in the second half of the current year additional quantities of mass demand goods in short supply, to the value of about R700 million, will be provided for the retail trade. This will make it possible to make a slight improvement in provision for the population.

It must be said that the business of normalizing the retailing of deficient goods is damaged by the gullible attitude of individual citizens to various kinds of rumors about possible price rises on basic foodstuffs and nonfood goods. In a number of places fanciful inventions have recently begun to be circulated referring to alleged forthcoming increases in retail prices on such basic essentials as cotton and linen fabrics, bedding, underwear, towels and certain kinds of footwear. There is no foundation whatsoever for these rumors. Unfortunately, gullibility and perhaps a lack of understanding on the part of individual citizens sometimes lead to a nervous situation being created in the retail trade, to demand being artificially whipped up and to panic buying of goods. This gives rise to interruptions in supplies and creates additional difficulties.

As is known, the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress contain the following words: Continue a line towards insuring stability of state retail prices on the basic foodstuffs and nonfood goods. On an absolute majority of foodstuffs and nonfood goods in our country the level of prices has remained unchanged in the last 20 years. Those increases in retail prices which have occurred have been on individual nonessential items.

I must say that rumors about a fictitious increase in prices play straight into the hands of speculators and of those who buy up goods and then resell them at exorbitant prices. Then individual dishonest retail workers store away goods in short supply and sometimes even come to an arrangement with those who resell at a profit.

The USSR Ministry of Trade is implementing practical measures for intensify control over the way retailing of goods, particularly those in great demand is organized. Local retail bodies are required to severely punish those people permitting such infringements of the rules and in appropriate cases to pass the materials to the investigating bodies, to stimulate the activities of comrades' courts and to create in every collective an atmosphere of intolerance of such infringements.

The Ministry of Trade receives no small number of complaints about rudeness, short measure, short weight, and short change. The organs of the retail trade are fighting these negative phenomena, but this fight must be stepped up. Education work with the retail collectives must be improved at the place of work; public control must be used more widely in checking on the work of shops and catering establishments; the effectiveness of Komsomol patronage must be increased. In many towns and working settlements a major deficiency in the retail trade is represented by long lines. They form because of shortages of certain goods, because of the inadequate network of shops and catering establishments and because of poor organization of the retail process. It must be said, too, that rush work on the production plan at the end of the month and (?monthly) deliveries of goods to the shops also make for the formation of long lines.

And there are substantial deficiencies in the work of transport organizations, which frequently do not insure the timely delivery of goods. The problem of eliminating lines can be and must be resolved by joint efforts on the part of workers in the retail, production and transport sectors. We are working on this by improving machinery, introducing new equipment and by scientifically organizing labor and systems for quality control at all enterprises. In recent years many shops and catering establishments have been built; yet, there are still not enough of them. Therefore, emphasis is now being laid on reconstruction and technical reequipping of retail enterprises and to specialization in shops, which will make it possible to speed up service to the population.

All Soviet people have a vital interest in improving the work of retail enterprises. There is perhaps no other sphere of labor which has such an influence on man's everyday life, on how he feels, on his disposition and even on his work capability. It is for this reason that the search for reserve capacity in production of goods and the improvement of the retail trade is a matter of great state importance, and a common concern for all party and soviet bodies at the center and in the localities. The union Ministry of Trade encourages workers in the sector to work for ultimate economic results, to see before them not only percentages and rubles but rather our Soviet man, for the sake of whom the party's social program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress is being implemented.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA SUMMARIZES HARVEST PROGRESS, WINTER SOWING

LD051940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Observer Aleksandr Ruvinskiy talks about work in the fields:

"The Central Statistical Administration of the country has just composed the latest summary on the progress of the harvest. The results for farming work over the past week have been gathered. On average grain was cut daily on over 2 million hectares, and as a whole it has been cut over an area consisting of 71 percent of the whole area. The basic increase in the area on which harvesting has been carried out has been in the eastern regions, Siberia and Kazakhstan; but harvesting is (?still) underway in the Volga area where there is every possibility that it will be basically completed this week. Machine operators are harvesting grain in the Urals and the Non-Chernozem Zones.

"The highest harvesting rates are now being achieved in Orenburgskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, for example, the daily productivity of each combine is 18 hectares. This is the highest indicator in the country.

"The harvesting rates could be even higher, but the work of machinery is often delayed by a lack of spare parts. In Ivanovskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts there is insufficient transport for removing grain from the combines. The position is the same in Vladimirskaya Oblast, where all measures are being taken to see that the available transport is used with maximum productivity. On average every vehicle transports approximately 20 tons daily in the oblast.

"Every day the sale of grain to the state is increasing. Measures are being taken to see that more hard and strong wheat should reach elevators. More fodder than at the beginning of last September has been laid in on farms.

Mass work is now underway in the corn fields of Uzbekistan. On average the yield per hectare is 75 quintals of corn for grain crops in the republic. It is also being harvested by farmers of northern Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Moldavia. Picking of linen is underway in the country, and potatoes are being dug up everywhere. Harvesting of sugar beets has also begun.

"Winter crop sowing is being carried out successfully. It is spread over 15.5 million hectares. In many oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone sowing is already being done above plan. In the south of the country where sowing is still ahead, soils are being prepared."

RSFSR GRAIN HARVEST GRADUALLY WINDING DOWN

LD051538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The harvest in the RSFSR: Grain and legume crops have been cut in the republic on more than 50 million hectares, or two-thirds of the sown area. Commenting on the harvest progress, Aleksandr Petrovich (Osadchuk), deputy chief of the Main Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that over the past week grain crops were harvested in the republic on an average of a million hectares a day.

Grain cutting is rapidly drawing to a close in the Volga Region, while in the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia the rate of work could be higher. Large areas remain to be harvested in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts. The increase in harvested areas is also small in Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. In a number of rayons combine-harvesters are idle due to a shortage of spare parts. In Tatarskaya ASSR and Ivanovskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts threshing is being held up due to a shortage of motor vehicles.

The lifting of sugar beets also is in progress in the republic. Potatoes are being lifted throughout the republic. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, state and collective farms have started harvesting corn.

In the center of the RSFSR the sowing of winter crops has speeded up considerably. They have now been sown on 13.5 million hectares. The plan for the Non-Chernozem Zone as a whole has been 95 percent fulfilled. Many oblasts here are sowing winter crops in excess of the plan.

PAZHITNEV VIEWS COURSE OF HARVESTING, WINTER CROP SOWING

LD051229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review under the rubric "Harvest Vigil": "Winter Fields"]

[Text] The end of the summer and the beginning of the fall is the farmer's busiest time. The haymaking and grain threshing is not yet concluded and in most regions the time for winter crop sowing has already arrived and the time for beet and potatoe harvesting is approaching. It is essential everywhere to press ahead with the work--any delay will threaten a harvest shortfall both this year and next year.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 27 August 74.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops--60 percent of the sown area--had been harvested. The center of the harvesting work has shifted to the east and to the northern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

An abundant yield has been produced this year on many farms in Kazakhstan and Siberia. In Kustanayskaya Oblast 47 percent of the sown area of grain crops has been harvested, in Pavlodarskaya Oblast 38 percent, and in Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts 16 percent. The pace of harvesting work is increasing in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Novosibirskaya, Tomskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts. The paramount task of grain workers, procurement officials and transportation personnel is to gather in the harvest in its entirety.

At the same time, it is essential to conduct the fall sowing within the optimum deadlines and to a high standard. The winter fields are rightly described as an insurance. A fairly good crop is harvested from them even in bad weather conditions. Despite drought the "Giganti" Sovkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast has obtained more than 36 quintals of winter wheat from each of its 18,000 hectares. Leading farms in the Kuban, the Ukraine and other parts of the country have produced stable yields of winter wheat.

Winter cereals are of great significance for the country's grain balance--they provide almost one-third of the total grain yield while occupying only one-fourth of the total area of grain crops.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Volga area, the North-West Region and the Urals have decided this year to expand the winter crop area where possible. The recent rain has dampened the soil and promotes the timely embedding of seeds and the production of even shoots.

Good conditions prevail in many parts of the country for the development of winter crops. And so it is very important not to miss these opportunities. What must be done first? It is essential to work promptly and to a high standard in preparing the soil and bringing the seeds up to good condition. Two-shift work by units and the application of the requisite amount of mineral fertilizers to the rows will create a reliable foundation for the next crop.

In the country as a whole the sowing of winter crops is proceeding at a faster pace this year. By 27 August it had been completed on an area of 11.8 million hectares--28 percent of the plan. On farms in the Chuvashskaya ASSR and Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Kirovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts winter crops have already been sown on between 90 and 99 percent of the alloted areas.

In the fields of Udmurtia the use of units with a large operating width has made it possible to increase labor productivity and to carry out the sowing of winter crops within the best deadlines and to a high standard. The farmers in that autonomous republic have substantially expanded the area sown with "Saratovskaya-4" and "Chulpan"--new varieties of rye which have proved their worth there.

The progressive Moldboardless method of soil cultivation which helps to increase yields and reduce expenditure of manpower and funds is being used this year in a number of southern regions in the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

The increased amount of work requires the efficient utilization of every vehicle, the organization of technical servicing in the field and the extensive use of comprehensive detachments after the example of the Ipatovskiy farmers.

However, it is not everywhere that the important agricultural campaign is regarded with a high degree of responsibility. In Pskovskaya Oblast, for example, only half of the planned area of 128,000 hectares has been sown to grain. In the "Kaduyskiy" and "Sosnovaya Roshcha" sovkhozes in Vologodskaya Oblast the fieldwork is being carried out contrary to agrotechnical requirements. The fall sowing is developing only slowly on farms in Kaluzhskaya, Smolenskaya, Gorkovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts and Mariyskaya ASSR. The main reason is the delay in preparing the soil. A number of farms in Belorussia and Latvia are also lagging behind with this aspect of work although the best times for sowing winter crops there are almost gone.

Sometimes the rate of sowing is held back by the lack of high-quality seeds. The preparation of sowing material has not been properly organized on farms in Belovskiy, Glushkovskiy, Dmitriyevskiy, Sudzhanskiy and other rayons in Kurskaya Oblast. Moreover, the seeds received by farmers at local grain products enterprises are mostly third-class seeds with poor germination qualities. The situation prevailing in Pervomayskiy and Poshekhonskiy rayons in Yaroslavskaya Oblast is giving cause for concern. Farms there have failed to create sufficient carryover seed stocks of their own. The fields are having to be sown with nonregionalized varieties. The seeds are of low grades.

It is the task of party, soviet and agricultural organs to eliminate existing shortcomings, improve the standard of winter sowing and complete this work within a short time.

Increasing the production of winter grain crops requires a further improvement of the structure of the sown area. The proportion of such a valuable cereal as rye is increasing only slowly. Nor is the potential of winter wheat being fully exploited.

On a number of farms the increased requirements of intensive varieties are still not met by the standard of the agricultural techniques used: Optimum periods for preparing the soil and for carrying out the sowing are not observed, winter crops are planted after poor predecessor crops and the norms for fertilizer application are violated.

The farmers' partners have an important place in solving these problems. Moreover, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry owes rural working people many millions of tons of fertilizers. The Cherepovets, Balakovo and Aktyubinsk chemical plants and other enterprises have failed to meet the schedules for the delivery of mineral fertilizers before the beginning of winter crop sowing. It is the responsibility of chemical workers to increase output and of transportation workers to expedite its delivery.

In these fall days the foundation is being laid for the harvest of the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years. It is essential to do everything necessary to insure that the yield is abundant.

KAZAKHSTAN FODDER PROCUREMENT YIELDS GOOD RESULTS

AU050934 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] While implementing the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the republic's rural toilers have done a great deal to develop the fodder basis for stockbreeding. Kazakhstan's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have overfulfilled the plan for hay and green grass preserve [senazh] procurement. By 3 September they had procured 14.9 million tons of hay and 3.7 million tons of green grass preserve, or correspondingly 357,000 and and 1,624,000 tons more than targeted. It is the first time that such a considerable amount of fodder has been procured in the republic. The largest amounts of hay have been procured by Semipalatinskaya Oblast Kolkhozes and sovkhozes--1,686,000 tons, in Kustanayskaya Oblast--1,156,000 tons, and in Tselinogradskaya Oblast--1,080,000 tons. The plan has been significantly overfulfilled by the farms of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Chimkentskaya and a number of other oblasts. In seven oblasts the plan for storing green grass preserve has been fulfilled 170 or more percent, and in four oblasts more than 200 percent. The republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have produced 156,000 tons of vitamin-rich grass meal, or (?5) 4,000 tons more than last year. An example has been set by Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast laborers who have already produced 22,600 tons of this valuable fodder.

At the same time, it is to be pointed out that the reserves to strengthen the fodder basis have not been fully utilized everywhere. Some farms and rayons have not procured sufficient hay. Party committees, soviet and agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoz leaders and specialists must intensify their efforts to increase the procurement of all kinds of fodder. Particular attention is to be paid to increasing grass meal production, particularly in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Uralskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts, which have been lagging behind this year.

The procurement of juicy fodder is now in full swing. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have stored 14.7 million tons of ensilage, including Kustanayskaya Oblast--2,764,000 tons, Tselinogradskaya Oblast--2,476,000 tons and Kokchetavskaya Oblast--1,370,000 tons. The rates of ensilaging must increase everywhere. It is necessary to store more green fodder with chemical preservatives, to gather straw from the fields completely and in time, and at the same time to speed up the carting of coarse fodder to stockbreeding farms and its processing in fodder shops. (?The point is) to carefully prepare for the winter season and to increase at higher rates the productivity and number of cattle and the production of stockbreeding produce.

SALYUT MISSION CHIEFS DISCUSS PROGRAM'S AIMS, ACHIEVEMENTS

LD040925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[V. Gubarev interview with Prof K. P. Feoktistov and Flight Leader A. S. Yelisyev: "Trial by Space"]

[Excerpts] They have returned. The successful landing of the Soyuz-34 which brought Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin back to earth was the end-point of the entire planned work program of the third long expedition on Salyut-6.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have rated highly the cosmonauts' heroic feat and the work of the thousands of people who created the Salyut-6-Soyuz complex and provided backup for its flight.

Among those whom we congratulate at this time on a great victory for Soviet cosmonautics are Hero of the Soviet Union K. P. Feoktistov and twice Hero of the Soviet Union A. S. Yelisyev. They were with the cosmonauts from their first to their last day in orbit.

"This is 19," the message went out over the air as the cosmonauts transferred to the station. "I congratulate you, now let's get to work...." This was the voice of Aleksey Stanislavovich Yeliseyev. At difficult times or at the most crucial moments the flight leader took over the communications link. That is his job, after all....

Konstantin Petrovich Feoktistov was not at the control center every day. As one of the stations designers and flight program authors he did not need to be. But for the past 2 years--and before that too!--Salyut-6 has been the main thing in his life.

Now that the unprecedentedly long and full research program has been completed, what has been done can be summed up so as to proceed further. We have grown accustomed to working like this: having properly assessed what has been achieved, to immediately start building bridges into the future. My first question to K. P. Feoktistov and A. S. Yelisyev was as follows: At this time 2 years ago the launching of Salyut-6 was being prepared. Have your hopes been justified?

A new stage of work in space was planned. The Salyut-6 station had a fundamental difference in that a supply system had been created for it, A. S. Yeliseyev replied. This made it possible to increase the duration of the flight substantially. Salyut-6 was designed in such a way that its equipment could be changed and in practical terms we were limited only by the life of those systems which it is impossible to replace in flight. Thus a complex test flight of the new system was carried out. We carried out 17 dockings and 6 refuelings and, in terms of dynamic operations, completed 6 times as much work as on the previous stations. In all, about 80 flight corrections were carried out and 3 spacewalks were made. Fourteen cosmonauts spent more than a year on the station. In creating the program for Salyut-6 we realized that it would be fulfilled only if everything was performed faultlessly. That was, so to speak, the optimistic variant.

Back at the initial stage of creating the station, K. P. Feoktistov added, a precise task had been set: having once achieved orbit, to remain there as long as possible. We achieved this. The two docking units and the new propulsion unit made it possible to prolong the station's effective life considerably. At the development stage we knew how complex the problems were which we had to solve. At times we did not even believe that it could be done. But the design work, prototype production and finally ground trials went well, and this made it possible to use the station for 2 whole years.

[Question] Several hundred experiments were performed by the cosmonauts on board Salyut-6. Which avenues of research ought to be singled out, in your view.

When we talk about space exploration and about trying to feel at home there, it is difficult to separate the main and the secondary elements in the scientific program, A. S. Yeliseyev opined. Both the ground crews and the cosmonauts themselves hold this view. Nevertheless I should like to single out some operations, such as the photographing of various regions of our country and of the territories of socialist community states. This produced tens of thousands of photographs needed by specialists in various spheres of the national economy. The visual observations made in accordance with special programs are important. Many of these were made: Scientists and experts regularly communicated with the cosmonauts and this made it possible to obtain the data in space which they required. Under conditions of weightlessness V. Lyakhov and V. Ryumin carried out more than 50 experiments aimed at obtaining new materials, and these are being studied in laboratories in the USSR, in other socialist countries and in France. The amount of biological and medical research was enormous. The astronomers, geophysicists and so forth worked well. Thus science has been enriched with very valuable information about space and the conditions of prolonged work in space and good groundwork has been done for the future.

Separate mention should be made of one particular feature, observed K. P. Feoktistov. The station was already prepared when certain new ideas came to mind, for example, the installation of a radio telescope on board Salyut. "We are in favor of this," was the answer given by the station designers, because the possibility had arisen of sending new scientific instruments into orbit. Operations using freighters had been mastered well. There were seven Progress craft. They also delivered apparatus for the visiting expeditions. It was thanks to this in particular, that the international crews were able to complete the scientific programs.

[Question] Were there any surprises for you in this flight?

Difficulties, maybe, A. S. Yeliseyev answered. There was very much that was new: refueling, redocking, two spacecraft and two crews simultaneously.... the expedition in which V. Lyakhov and V. Ryumin participated was a special one too: There was a large amount of preventive maintenance and repair work.

Without this the station would already be defunct, K. P. Feoktistov added. To be more precise: It could not have been used effectively in its manned form....

There were also breakdowns, A. S. Yeliseyev continued. But they did not affect the main systems. The videotape recorder, some control consoles and communications facilities went out of action. [paragraph continues]

The cosmonauts carried out refit work, tested the new units and even did some soldering. This also required flexibility in flight control. For example, the spacewalk made by the crew on the 172d day of the flight required complete mobilization of effort by both V. Lyakhov and V. Ryumin and also by the control center personnel. If we are talking about surprises, such a thing did, perhaps, occur on one occasion: the failure of Soyuz-33 to dock and the difficult landing by N. Rukavishnikov and G. Ivanov. The flight by Soyuz-34, with its improved motor, was also unusual. A manned-type spacecraft went to the station without a crew.

I would also mention other incidents which were, of course, not so serious, K. P. Feoktistov added. They too could be termed surprises. We bought back a number of instruments from the station, although this had not been envisaged in advance. An example was the harmful contaminants filter. Traces of corrosion had appeared on it. What was the matter with it? After all, we had not encountered this during tests on the ground. The experts could have spent a long time seeking the answer, had they not been able to get their hands on the filter from the station. I also remember the following episode. The Kristall furnace went out of action. Was it a failure of the furnace itself, or had an ampoule become "swollen"? Telemetry cannot explain everything, so we brought the furnace back home to the laboratory where it was created. Thus we are obtaining necessary and important experience for future work in space.

[Question] Some readers are asking why such long flights are necessary?

I do not want to repeat myself. The need for and importance of space exploration and earth exploration from space are obvious, K. P. Feoktistov said. From launch to touchdown all the crews were attentive and maintained a high capacity for work. Moreover--and the cosmonauts themselves stress this--between 2 weeks and 1 month are needed to become thoroughly used to the station and to weightlessness. Finally, the main point is that groundwork of fundamental importance for the future has been done.

Psychological support played a major role in insuring that the cosmonauts retained a high capacity for work. Throughout the flight we succeeded in maintaining live contact between the crew and people on the ground, A. S. Yeliseyev observed, and not only with their families but also with artists, writers and journalists. Flexibility in planning such contacts was also an element in psychological support. The cosmonauts inquired about the results of the experiments carried out and experts regularly informed the crew about the results of the processing of materials on the ground. Where necessary, amendments were made to the progress of experiments on board. Are not the good results of the work inspiring?

Now here is a paradoxical conclusion: It was easier to work with the second crew than with the first and it was still easier with the third than with the second. This is due to the successful overcoming of a psychological barrier by both the cosmonauts and the control group. Ninety-six days is a sharp increase in the duration of a flight. Naturally the misgiving cropped up as to whether this was a danger to health. The medics' forecast was quite accurate--Yu. Romanenko and G. Grechko returned to earth in good shape. I would say this: A breakthrough occurred in our confidence in medicine. Before the launch I spoke with Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. I asked them: "How do you view a flight lasting half a year?" "We were skeptical at first," the Protony [code name for crew] replied. "But we are reassured now that everything will be all right." The crew knew that the postflight period would pass normally and that they would come back in perfect health. Without this confidence it is impossible to take the decision to embark on lengthy expenditions.

The distinctive feature of a flight lasting many months is that "space-ground communications are changing qualitatively. Previously, scientists only received information from orbit with the aid of apparatus in advance. Now than can conduct research more flexibly and can make that research more thorough as the flight progresses, because new apparatus can be delivered to the station.

[Question] A final question: What sort of condition is Salyut-6 in?

Prior to the third expedition the life of many of the station's systems was coming to an end, A.S. Yeliseyev answered. Numerous tests were carried out on the ground duplicate systems. At the same time we took a more thrifty attitude to the system's resources, economized on the station's fuel and so forth. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin left Salyut-6 in virtually the same condition as it was at the beginning of the year.

Careful analysis is needed of each unit and of all the systems, K.P. Feoktistov added. The ground services need to show discretion: 2 years of continuous work is a very long time. Speaking in general terms, the station is still in orbit and testing of it is continuining.

COSMONAUT LYAKHOV COMMENTS ON 175 DAYS IN ORBIT

LD051741 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--Now when the 175-day orbital flight is a thing of the past and the Salyut-6 station continues its orbital flight, it can be confidently said that the strategy of Soveit cosmonautics is correct and that spacecraft technology--reliable, a TASS correspondent was told by the commander of the Salyut-Soyuz research orbital complex Vladimir Lyakhov. He gave an interview at the starry townlet, where Soviet cosmonauts live and train for flights.

Little time has passed after the flight, but Valery Ryumin and I are feeling fine on earth. Our state is such as if the 175 orbital days had never happened, Lyakhov stated. This doubtelessly is the result of the care taken by Soviet medical services. Doctors protected our health every day, hour and minute. Man can fly in space for long periods and I am at a loss to name the limit, Lyakhov said.

Today is a sunny day in the starry townlet. "One couldn't want anything better. We were amazed by the abundance of flowers, the combination of colours so typical of summer when it meets autumn. We left here in winter when the townlet was deep in snow, Lyakhov said after he returned here today together with Valery Ryumin. I am only just beginning to feel how long we were away from earth, Lyakhov said. I am happy to be united again with my family, relations, friends. I can now think of resting. The holiday season is not over yet, so it looks like we are back on earth just in time. I am thinking of vacationing in the Crimea and, hopefully, bathing in the Black Sea. After that--back to work," the cosmonaut said.

ARMY PAPER URGES 'RESOLUTE REBUFF' TO BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA

LD051347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Excerpt] Soviet soldiers are boundlessly devoted to the party and to communist ideals and are vigilantly standing guard over their socialist homeland and socialist and communist gains. Service in the army and navy constitutes a remarkable school of labor, military discipline, moral purity, courage, patriotism and comradeship. While noting this fact, the CPSU Central Committee at the same time demands from military cadres a further intensification of our armed forces' educational role. Soviet soldiers must become profoundly aware of their duty in insuring the Soviet people's peaceful labor and in defending peace and socialism.

Army and naval commanders, political officers and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to show more actively, intelligently and clearly the greatness of our communist ideals, their great humanism, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU's fruitful, tireless activity in strengthening the might of the Soviet homeland and increasing the people's prosperity. It is essential to reveal comprehensively the historical advantages of socialism, the essence of the Soviet way of life, the achievements of developed socialist society and the ways of its gradual evolution into a communist society.

The comprehensive elucidation to Soviet soldiers of communist moral ideals, which combine collectivism, internationalism and high awareness of social duty, is acquiring particular significance during the current time. These ideals are embodied in the communist builder's moral code. Its correct understanding and unconditional observance contributes to strengthening military discipline and enhancing servicemen's responsibility for the work entrusted to them. Every Soviet soldier must clearly realize the social significance of his personal contribution in further improving troops' combat readiness and in strengthening the homeland's defense capability. This is all a specific manifestation of loyalty to communist ideals.

Loyalty to communist ideals requires that we do not tolerate any manifestations of hostile bourgeois ideology. Imperialism's spiritual stooges and all species of revisionists are attempting with all their might to misrepresent the essence of socialism and the Soviet way of life. They smear real socialism, contrasting it with the false thesis of "humane, democratic socialism." All these and other ideological attacks must be resolutely rebuffed and their reactionary nature must be convincingly and promptly exposed.

Historical truth is on our side. And Soviet communists speak of it with complete frankness. We are advancing along a broad front, overcoming the difficulties which remain in the way of the development of Soviet society and the final triumph of communist ideals. "We," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, "have not yet achieved communism. But all the world can see that our party's activity and its aspirations are aimed at doing everything necessary for the benefit of man and in the name of man. Precisely this most high and humane goal of the party identifies it with the people and joins it to all Soviet people with firm, inseparable bonds."

The Leninist party has armed the Soviet people with great communist ideals and is doing everything to insure their complete triumph. It is confidently leading our society along the path of truth, freedom and people's happiness.

PAVLOVSKIY SUMMARIZES GROUND FORCES TRAINING CHIEFS' MEETINGS

LD051041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Maj A. Sladkov report: "Before the Start of the Training Year"]

[Text] Meetings of chiefs of ground forces military training establishments have concluded. They discussed questions of further improving the quality of the training and educational process, the vocational training and ideological-political education of trainees and the strengthening of ties between training establishments and the troops.

Reports were delivered at the meetings by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; and Col Gen A. Klyuyev, deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces for military training establishments and commandant of Ground Forces military training establishments.

The participants in the meetings attended instructional-methodical and practical lessons in tactical, firing, technical and drill training and learned about the latest technical teaching aids and modern equipment used in tactical combat areas, on target ranges, in combat vehicle fleets and in classrooms. A businesslike discussion was held on ways and methods of strengthening military discipline in training establishments and of organizing the life and routine of trainees in accordance with regulation requirements.

At the meetings an extensive exchange of experience took place on the activity of commander, political officers and party organizations aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" and the USSR defense minister's requirements concerning the training of officer cadres.

Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, summed up the results of the meetings.

LITHUANIAN BORDER VIOLATOR CAUGHT 'ON RAMBLE'

LD280749 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 August 1979 carries on page 4 a 900-word report by A. Ivoda entitled "Fickle Silence" in which he describes "an incident which occurred this spring at one sector of the Baltic coast" when a border violator carrying a heavy rucksack was captured by Border Guards after a 5 km chase. The violator, when arrested, reportedly told his captors that he had strayed into the prohibited zone by mistake on a ramble, but, Ivoda writes: "in his haste, he did not imagine that he would be given away by his capacious rucksack. When you go for a ramble you don't provide yourself with the kind of things which were found in this rucksack..." Ivoda does not specify what these items were.